

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 2243.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1870.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

THE ATHENÆUM.—The FULL PRICE will be given at the Office for Copies of The ATHENÆUM for Sept. 17.

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1870-1871.

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1. Eight Lectures, 'On Chemical Action,' by Prof. ODLING, M.B. F.R.S., October 31, November 7, 14, 21, 28; December 5, 12, 19, 1870.
2. Six Lectures, 'On the First Principles of Biology,' by Prof. HUXLEY, LL.D. F.R.S., January 23, 30; February 6, 13, 20, 27, 1871.
3. Eight Lectures, 'On Astronomy,' by E. A. PROCTOR, Esq., B.A. F.R.A.S., March 6, 13, 20, 27; April 3, 10, 17, 24; May 1, 1871.

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Dec. 4 and 11.—RICHARD A. PROCTOR, Esq., B.A. F.R.A.S. (Author of 'Other Worlds'), on 'The Telescope and its Discoveries.'
" 18.—W. B. S. RALSTON, Esq., M.A. on 'Russia: Its great Reforms during the last Ten Years.'
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By order of the Governors, RICHARD J. DENNEN, Clerk to the Governors.

Dulwich College, 19th October, 1870.

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SMITH, ELDER & Co. 15, Waterloo-place.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1870.

LITERATURE

The Life of Henry John Temple Viscount Palmerston; with Selections from his Diaries and Correspondence. By the Right Hon. Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, G.C.B., M.P. (Bentley.)

(First Notice.)

WILL Lord Palmerston's character gain or lose by the publication of his letters? We put the question in this form because, as far, at all events, as the present instalment of the *Life* may serve to indicate the character of the whole, we find that Sir Henry Bulwer very properly subordinates himself to the Statesman whose monument he has set himself to raise, and because, of all Lord Palmerston's remains, his letters, far more than either his speeches or his slender autobiography, present to us Lord Palmerston as he was. Sir Henry Bulwer seems to think that the effect of leaving the Minister to speak to us himself in his own words, will be to raise him in the popular estimation, without lowering his memory in the eyes of those who have never ceased to admire his peculiar talents. Our opinion, to which we shall return upon a future occasion, is, that Lord Palmerston's character as a statesman was too thin, too wanting in the strength which conviction, whether bigoted or enlightened, gives, for him to have any chance of regaining the popular esteem, which he gradually began to lose some few years before his death.

Sir Henry Bulwer began his task with a wholly different object set before him to that which he is now pursuing. He tells us in his Preface that his first idea was to sketch Lord Palmerston as in his 'Historical Characters' he has sketched Mr. Canning: that is to say, he intended to have given us his views about Lord Palmerston. As it is, however, he has so entirely departed from that plan as to give us literally next to nothing except Lord Palmerston's own opinions upon the political events in which he himself took part. We do not complain of this; and the letters and memoranda contain much which is not merely of political importance but also of human interest, as developing the character of the man: yet we have to observe, that if so huge a mass of correspondence about ministerial changes is to be thrown pell-mell into the future volumes, the result will be rather a ponderous history of the century than a *Life* of Palmerston.

The first thing that strikes us in the one volume to which on the present occasion we shall alone allude, is the want of any mark of ability in the early letters and memoranda of Lord Palmerston. There is plenty of evidence that he was an industrious student, and Cambridge traditions declare that he was a brilliant mathematician, but his letters show plainly enough that, as far as politics are concerned, he was what is called a late-developed man. The best bit in his journal of 1806 is one which reads as though written for others, a feeling which does not often strike us with regard to the later portions of the diary. Take the following for an instance:—

"It is a singular circumstance in Buonaparte's political conduct that, so far from concealing his designs, he purposely publishes even the most

violent of his projected innovations some time before they are put in execution; and the consequence has uniformly been, that instead of being alarmed and prepared to resist, the world has, by anticipating conquests and changes, become by degrees reconciled to them, and submitted almost without a murmur to the mandates of the tyrant. It is thus that for some years he has thrown out hints of some grand confederated European system of which he is to be the head, and of which the hitherto independent States around him are to be the subordinate members. At length his plans have been more boldly exhibited, and, by a sort of manifesto lately issued from the Cabinet of St. Cloud, the whole German Constitution is declared to be dissolved, and a union, called 'the Rhenish Confederacy,' is established, of which France is the protector."

And again:—

"The election of Cardinal Fesch as Arch-Chancellor of the Empire gave rise to a remonstrance on the part of the Emperor of Austria, to which Buonaparte has since replied—that as there now exists no Empire there can be no cause or pretext for complaint. The Emperor was, indeed, immediately upon the formation of the Rhenish Confederacy, required to resign his crown, with which demand he has without hesitation complied; and in a public instrument published at Vienna the 7th of this month, he declares the German Constitution dissolved, and renounces a title which, he says, the present state of Europe renders useless. Thus has that confederacy of states, which has for ages occupied the attention of statesmen, been annihilated by the decree of a man who, little more than ten years ago, might have considered it as the summit of his ambition to equal in power the smallest of its independent princes."

There are many passages in the journal of Lord Palmerston during the great European War, which have a singular parallelism with the accounts given to us daily of the events of the present times. This is peculiarly the case with his account of the English victory at Maida. The French outnumbered the English nearly two to one, and the attack having been made by the latter, the engagement was obstinate in the extreme. When once beaten, however, "the French fled in all directions, leaving 1,000 dead on the field, and those who were taken in the battle, and picked up among the woods and mountains afterwards, amounted to 3,000 more." The English forces, consisted only of 4,000 men. Lord Palmerston seems to have thought it as natural that the French should have been beaten by the English, as Count Bismarck does that the Mobiles should run before the Bavarians of Von der Tann:—

"The above-mentioned victory was gained entirely by the undaunted bravery of the British troops. Two corps of equal force were opposed to each other at the distance of a hundred yards; after a few rounds had been fired they, as it were, by mutual agreement ceased firing, and advanced to the charge. When, however, their bayonets were just crossing, the French were panic-struck, and fled with precipitation, but too late to prevent their entire annihilation. This decided the fate of the day; our loss was trifling."

Another more striking instance of the applicability of Lord Palmerston's diary to the circumstances of the present day, is found in his account of the war between France and Prussia, and his narrative of the battle of Jena, France in her own opinion having with justice taken at the commencement of the present war, the position which Prussia took in 1806, and being convinced that Prussia now is the ambitious power which France was then. The following lines, by transposing the names of the countries, read like a pas-

sage from one of Napoleon the Third's manifestoes of last July:—

"Prussia and France had for some time been upon terms less friendly than their usual good understanding—when the publication of the Rhenish Confederacy and the demand of Buonaparte for some of the smaller possessions of Prussia, in order to complete his confederate system, opened the eyes of the latter; and convinced the Prussian court that the unprincipled system of aggression, which they had assisted France in enforcing against every other state of Europe, would at length be applied against itself, and that it had no choice left but resistance, or an unconditional acknowledgment of vassalage and submission. The King of Prussia sent, therefore, to Buonaparte three demands, to which he required an answer by the 8th of October."

The military ignorance of the Prussian Generals resembles also that attributed to De Failly and Leboeuf:—

"A general and decisive battle took place on the 14th between Jena and Auerstadt, which ended in the total defeat and annihilation of the Prussian army. The force on each side was nearly equal, amounting to about 120,000 men. The two armies had for some days been near each other; but the Prussians were so destitute of intelligence that they did not know where the French were till a day or two before the action. * * the French fell upon them, and an action commenced which lasted from eight in the morning until three in the afternoon, when victory declared in favour of the French. The loss of the Prussians,—killed, wounded, and prisoners,—amounted to fifty thousand men, and the rest of the army was entirely dispersed. Mr. Ross, who went as secretary to Lord Morpeth, said the rout of the Prussians exceeded belief. The flying troops were scattered in all directions. Corps without their officers, and officers without their corps, cavalry and infantry, cannon and waggons, were all mixed in one general confusion. To rally or re-assemble them was impossible, and the only limit to the captures and slaughter of the Prussians was the inability of the French to pursue them. The king fled to Berlin, whence he retired immediately to Custring."

We might think that we were reading an account of Woerth; and in the following passage a description of the present treatment of French Generals by the French:—

"After such a signal overthrow as that of Jena, it is natural to endeavour to find out reasons in the treachery or incapacity of the officers concerned, and it often happens that much injustice is in this manner done to men whose only fault has been a want of success."

The French might take courage now by reading an impartial account of what the Prussians were then:—

"By this delay they suffered the French to take possession of a small knoll which commanded the field of battle, and on which the French established a battery of one hundred and twenty pieces of cannon, whose fire mowed down whole ranks of the Prussians, and in a great measure decided the fate of the day. Of this they might have made themselves masters in the first instance; but when once the enemy had fortified it, it became impregnable, and we find in the bulletins that the Prussians failed in several attacks which they made upon it. But such was the treachery of some of the officers and the cowardice of most of the men, that at whatever time the battle had been fought, its fate would probably have been the same. The Duke of Brunswick's aide-de-camp, who caught him in his arms when he fell, and afterwards brought over his blue riband, said, that as soon as the *Feu de Mitraille* commenced the Prussians fled *comme des Perdreaux*."

To return from the French and Prussians to Lord Palmerston, we soon find traces in his diary and letters both of a fastidious dislike of mobs and mob heroes, and also of the fashion-

able political immorality of the times. Almost in one and the same passage he indicates a tacit approval of the purchase and sale by Government of Parliamentary seats, he ridicules Paull for "his uncalled-for adoption of Sir F. Burdett's principles, which rendered it quite impossible for any well-disposed persons to give him their support," and he has the following sentence about Sheridan and his opponent, which, while it would be natural in a flippant letter to an intimate friend, is a strange one in a journal:—

"Sheridan and Hood stood upon the Government interest against Paull. Sheridan, at first relying upon his popularity, refused ministerial assistance, asserting that he should walk over the course. He soon, however, found how uncertain the *popularis aura* is. Paull, being the greatest blackguard of the two, quite supplanted him in the affections of the Covent Garden electors."

A little further on, speaking of Windham, he says—

"His triumph, however, will be but short, as both Coke and himself will be turned out upon the Treating Act. All the candidates had agreed not to take advantage of that Act, and accordingly opened houses for their electors."

But, Coke and Windham having insulted some lady friends of their opponent's, this charming little bit of private arrangement with regard to corruption fell to the ground.

"This unmanly insult so incensed those who were the objects of it, that they determined to be revenged. They consequently prevailed upon some of the electors to petition against the sitting members; and as the fact of their having treated is notorious, there is no doubt of their being turned out."

Of all the transactions in the First Volume, the one which Sir Henry Bulwer brings out the most, and which at the same time gives the reader the highest opinion of Lord Palmerston's judgment and discretion, is the episode of his refusal of the Chancellorship of the Exchequer with a seat in the Cabinet, and his acceptance instead of the then far more humble post of Secretary at War. His decision certainly showed a modesty or a reserve very unusual in so young a man; and it is worthy of notice that the refusal appears to have been entirely his own, and to have been decided upon by him before he received Lord Malmesbury's letter giving an opinion in accordance with his own. Palmerston in his letter to Lord Malmesbury wrote thus:—

"Of course one's vanity and ambition would lead to accept the brilliant offer first proposed; but it is throwing for a great stake, and where much is to be gained, very much also may be lost. I have always thought it unfortunate for any one, and particularly a young man, to be put above his proper level, as he only rises to fall the lower. Now, I am quite without knowledge of finance, and never but once spoke in the House. The approaching session will be one of infinite difficulty. Perceval says that the state of the finances of this country, as calculated to carry on the war, is very embarrassing; and from what has lately happened in public affairs, from the number of speakers in opposition, and the few debaters on our side of the question, the warfare of the House of Commons will certainly be for us very severe. I don't know upon which of the two points I should feel most alarmed. By fagging and assistance I might get on in the office, but fear that I never should be able to act my part properly in the House. A good deal of debating must of course devolve upon the person holding the Chancellorship of the Exchequer; all persons not born with the talents of Pitt or Fox must make many bad speeches at first if they speak a great deal on many subjects, as they cannot be masters of all, and a bad speech, though tolerated in any person not in a responsible situation, would make a Chancellor of the Exchequer

exceedingly ridiculous, particularly if his friends could not set off against his bad oratory a great knowledge and capacity for business; and I should be apprehensive that instead of materially assisting Perceval, I should only bring disgrace and ridicule upon him and myself."

The man who could write thus at twenty-five, was almost certain to be Prime Minister before he died; but, had he not written thus, he might perhaps have been Prime Minister before he was seventy-one.

Lord Palmerston's letters of 1825 show far more ability, and not less dash and sparkle, than those of 1806. Writing from Cambridge, with regard to his canvass for the University, he says, for instance:—

"I am going on as well as I could expect—in fact, as well as possible; I think I shall have all the Johnians and most of the Trinity men. The Protestants will support me as a Tory, and the Whigs as a Catholic."

What can be brighter than this? After the election he writes to his brother:—

"The Whigs supported me most handsomely, and were indeed my chief and most active friends; and to them and the Johnians I owe my triumph over the No Popery faction behind the Government, if not in it. I think the question has gained by the general election. In the first place, in numerical strength I am inclined to believe that it will be found that we have rather increased upon the anti-Catholics; but the grand point is, that the No Popery cry has been tried in many places and has everywhere failed; and we may now appeal to the experience of facts to show that there does not exist among the people of England that bigoted prejudice on this point which the anti-Catholics accused them of entertaining."

In 1827 he refused the leadership of the House of Commons, as he had refused the Chancellorship of the Exchequer nearly twenty years before. "There are very few things in this world," he wrote, "which I should so much dislike, even if I felt that I was fit for it. But in various ways I should be quite unequal to it. To go no further than one point, the person so placed must be in a perpetual state of canvass; and of all irksome slaveries there is none more difficult to me than that." Again the same strange reserve.

In the journal for 1828 we remark again the same apparent writing for publicity that we observed in the earlier years. Parts of it are polished with as much care as the character-bits in Mr. Disraeli's novels. Take this piece about Huskisson's resignation:—

"I was going across the parade towards Downing Street at about two, when Dudley and Lamb called to me from the balcony of Melbourne House. I went up, and Dudley said he imagined the matter at an end, and that the Duke, conceiving that sufficient time had now elapsed without any arrangement effected, was gone, as he, Dudley, believed, to the King, to recommend a successor to Huskisson. He said it was now necessary for us to consider what we should do. I said that, as far as I was concerned, there was no further consideration necessary; that I had, as early as Tuesday, informed both the Duke and Peel what I must do in a certain contingency, and that case having now arisen my course was perfectly plain. Lamb also said that he thought we had no choice as to what we were to do. The whole thing evinced such a thorough determination to get rid of Huskisson that it was quite time for all of us to retire also. Dudley stroked his chin, counted the squares of the carpet three times up and three times down, and then went off in the agony of doubt and hesitation."

We leave the Life at the beginning of 1830. The second volume will bring us up to 1842.

Thames and Tweed. By George Rooper. (Cassell & Co.)

THERE are certain trades which have the reputation of making the men who follow them more reflective than other men of their class; and we have no doubt there are certain amusements—such as angling—which produce a similar result. At all events, Mr. Rooper is a reflective man; and he prefaces this book with some reflections of so simple and beautiful a nature that we are sorry we cannot lay them *in extenso* before our readers. He opens with the profound observation that "when dominion was given to man over the beasts of the field, the birds of the air, and the fishes of the sea, certain tribes or families of the two former were more especially destined for his use and sustenance, and were endued with the instinct of domestication," &c. It is clear from this that if the unfortunate inhabitants of Metz slay and eat animals not endowed with the instinct of domestication, they will depart from the ordinances of nature, and be in a manner flying in the face of Providence. The line between the wild and the tame, Mr. Rooper admits, is rather difficult to draw; for, at the important period of which he speaks, "there were tame birds and wild birds, and some which, being neither tame nor wild, were capable of sufficient domestication to keep them within the reach of man." Turning, however, from lions and such like "fearful wild fowl," Mr. Rooper comes to the subject of his particular treatise; and informs us that there is no bond of sympathy between them and man. We presume, therefore, there is no truth in the story of the gentleman who had a pet oyster, which followed him up and downstairs. Indeed, says Mr. Rooper, the dominion of man over fish "is strictly limited to his power of exercising it,"—which is a philosophical method of expressing the fact that you cannot eat fish without first catching them. Angling, we learn, "leads the angler into the most beautiful scenery, at the loveliest time of the year, and the pleasantest hour of the day; it is not so absorbing as to preclude the contemplation of the beauties of nature or to exclude reflection." But then, Mr. Rooper, there are various sorts of reflection, and there is one sort which might with advantage be precluded.

Now 'Thames and Tweed' is in the main a sensible and useful little book; although it furnishes one more instance of that strange notion which most sportsmen have of the exigencies of literature. They will not tell us what they know in a simple and direct fashion, but must aim at the graces of composition, which do not "come by nature." The fine writing and elaborate personal humour which distinguish the communicated articles of such papers as the *Field* and *Land and Water* are quite phenomena in their way; and are probably the result of painful effort on the part of men who, in their own houses, would be found to be unassuming and sensible persons. One can overlook the innocent gambolings and jaunty air of such writers more readily in a periodical than in a book, over which some care is supposed to be expended. We do not know whether 'Thames and Tweed' has been re-published from either of the journals mentioned; probably not; but we find in it the marks of the peculiar style of writing of

which we complain. For example, talking of Walton's Angler, Mr. Rooper remarks that he is "free to confess" that he derived neither pleasure nor profit from it. "There is no doubt but that in his day the worthy citizen was an excellent angler; he was also a simple-minded, kindly, prosy, and very vain old gentlewoman; but he lived in days when coaches travelled at the rate of five miles an hour, and Izaak Walton must even then have been considered a very slow coach indeed. . . . I will impart my private conviction that there is now at least little practically to be learnt from Izaak Walton's 'Complete Angler,' and that the reading of it is rather heavy work than otherwise." Is this a joke? and if not, who in all the world cares whether Mr. Rooper has or has not wit enough to understand and appreciate Walton's Angler? We are "free to confess" that we have not found the 'Complete Angler' quite superseded by 'Thames and Tweed'; and if Mr. Rooper was unable to learn anything from Walton's book, it is clear he did not study its simplicity, its modesty, and its literary grace.

Nevertheless, as we say, 'Thames and Tweed' has its good points, and may serve to pass away an idle hour after the fisherman has returned from his day's labour and settled down to an after-dinner doze. The observations on flies—page 14—are sensible, and may moderate the zeal of the young angler, who generally starts with an expensive assortment of flies "as near nature as he can go for" money. Mr. Rooper points out that the breast or lower portion of the fly only is seen by the fish; and that—taking it for granted that the fish has eyes similar in structure to our own—the colours of the most brilliant flies are blended, by passing through the watery medium, into one, the predominant colour alone being visible. Sensible, too, are his remarks on the charges of the Highland innkeepers, there being "more cry than wool" in the complaints we hear from autumn to autumn. The young angler, indeed, may find some useful hints in this book, and the experienced angler will be reminded of delightful places he has visited in by-gone years; but for our own part we are free—or shall we say this time pained—to confess that we have found the reading of 'Thames and Tweed' "rather heavy work than otherwise."

The Social State of the Southern and Eastern Counties of Ireland in the Sixteenth Century. Being the Presentments of the Gentlemen, Commonalty and Citizens of Carlow, Cork, Kilkenny, Tipperary, Waterford, and Wexford, made in the Reigns of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth. Printed from the Originals in the Public Record Office, London. Edited by the late Herbert J. Hore, Esq., and the Rev. James Graves. (The Annuary of the Royal Historical and Archaeological Association of Ireland, for the Year 1869.) (Dublin, McGlashan & Gill.)

FIVE years ago there was an Irish gentleman put to much inconvenience in presence of Mr. Baron Hughes, at the Kilkenny Assizes. The Grand Jury had returned the gentleman as a vagrant and common beggar. He had been "coshering." That is, he had, by right of Irish gentlemanship, been living at free quarters wherever he could thrust himself, and

had been heartily cursing, and even assaulting, all those ignorant persons who would not recognize his right, or who refused him his privileges. The gentleman's name was Patrick Doyle. He was indicted on a statute of Queen Anne, which enacts that "All loose idle vagrants, and such as pretend to be Irish gentlemen, and will not work, but wander about, demanding victuals, and 'coshering' from house to house, shall . . . be sent to gaol, and there remain until they shall be sent on board Her Majesty's fleet, or to some of Her Majesty's Plantations in America, unless they find sufficient security to be of good behaviour," &c. Under this statute, Doyle was found guilty of being an Irish gentleman who would not work, and Baron Hughes, with small sympathy for idle gentility, sentenced him to find two sureties, in 10*l.* each, for his good behaviour for seven years, or be imprisoned for that term of years.

This modern police case is brought to our mind by perusing this volume of documents and editorial annotations illustrating the condition of Southern and Eastern Ireland in the reigns of Henry and Elizabeth. The documents consist chiefly of Presentments of Juries, founded on the representations of individuals who suffered grievously from the excess of duties, services, renderings, &c., exacted by landlords (and indeed by equally rapacious landlords) from the tenants occupying the land. Among these exactions "coshering" figures as the most oppressive and most hateful. The exactors, in this case, were of the highest rank. The higher the dignity the more haughtily cruel was the tyranny.

Now, "coshering" had been put down, as far as royal enactment could do it, long before the time of Queen Anne. It was illegal in the Tudor period, not by contemporary legislation, but in consequence of a decree made by Richard the Second, during his brief sojourn in Ireland. Of course, he excepted the King's rights to all sorts of subsidies: he wished, however, to protect tenants from being harried to death by their own immediate lords, and the friends and followings of such lords. But the custom of "coshering" was an old Irish custom; and customs—even very bad ones—do not easily die out in Ireland. This especial one was founded on the fact that Irish tenants, in the olden time, never paid rent: in place of it, they rendered certain services to their chief, or to some lord beneath him. Among such service was finding him in food and lodging for man and horse, for a specified brief time, when it was needed. The chiefs or lords, on the other hand, defended the tenants and their districts from all hostile attacks, during which, however, the tenants wholly supported the force fighting in their behalf. Under such a system, a state of peace must have been an exceptional case. When people who loved fighting knew that all their expenses would be paid, fighting had its additional delights. "Spend me, defend me," were all the terms of agreement between the respective parties. "Fighting and free quarters!" was the delicious alliteration of chiefs and lords, who quartered themselves, by legal right, on their friends as readily as by conquest on their foes.

"Coshering," of course, has its meaning. It is because Richard the Second was well acquainted with it that he would have deprived all Irish chiefs and lords of exercising coshering,

and limited the privilege to himself. *Ciosa Ri* is the King's Rent, the service due to him for defence supplied when needed. King's Rent would seem to be a rent that only a King could levy; but when the *Ciosa Ri* first came into fashion, every chief was a King within his own limits, and knew no superior. That feeling was active in the proud bosoms of Irish Earls in the Tudor period. In a complaint against the Earl of Kildare, A.D. 1566, on account of his enormities and abuses, especially his taking coyne and livery (which was coshering by another name) "by extort power of the inhabitants of the county of Kildare," it is said of the Earl and of "Ketyngs and bastard Geraldins," who were retained by the Earl,—*"They glory so much in their blood, that in respect of themselves they set all others at nought, thinking thereby to make the whole realm slaves unto them, as they have always done."* Still, coyne, livery and coshering went on. The tenant was squeezed by the lord as long as he could be made to yield anything.

Coyne is refection for men; *Livery*, food delivered for horses; but we find one tyrant exacting bread and butter for his dogs, the same as for his men. Every gentleman who had a tenant oppressed him in like fashion; and to say that a man was even worse than the Earl of Kildare was to put him on a level with Satan himself. The consequences of refusing an application were not trivial. "There go many of the Lord of Kilkolyn's men, James Gerald's son's men, and Richard Fitz-Edmond's sons, every night, to ask and to take foysses (to ask meat), and there as they go, the folks ashamed or afraid to say them nayes, for fear of burning by night!" It is said of the first Earl of Desmond, who rebelled against the Crown, that he raised himself and family to great power "by adopting Irish exactions." This was the case with many others. But none of the men seem to have borne with so heavy a hand on the poor as two ladies, Lady Katherine Le Poer (Baroness of Coraghmore) and her mother, the Countess of Ossory. They set king and laws at defiance, and levied "Irish impositions" with such unscrupulousness that they may be said to have possessed or enjoyed nothing but what came from the money, sweat, or blood of, not only their own tenants, but of those whom by any means they could compel to pay what was not rendered more agreeable by calling "Irish impositions."

Among the documents in this volume is one of the reign of Henry the Fourth, which gives a singular account of the condition of Cork, which was struggling to be flourishing, but could not succeed for causes alluded to in a letter to the Lord-Lieutenant, from which the following is an extract:—

"And at the end of this Parliament, your Lordship with the Kings most noble Councell may come to Corke, and call before you all these Lords and other Irish men, and binde them in paine of losse of life, lands and goods, that never any of them doe make warre upon another, without licence or commandement of you my Lord Deputy and the Kings Councell, for the utter destruction of these parts, is that onely cause, and once all the Irish men and the Kings enemies were driven into a great valley, called Glaneought, betwixt two great mountains, called Maccorte, or the leprons Iland, and their they lived long and many years, with their white meat till at last these English Lords fell at variance among themselves, and then the weakest part tooke certaine Irish men to take his part, and so vanquished his enemy, and thus fell

the English Lords at variance among themselves, till the Irish men were stronger than they, and drove them away, and now have the whole country under them; but that the Lord Roche, the Lord Courcy, and the Lord Barry only remaine, with the least part of their ancestors possessions, and young Barry is there upon the Kings portions, paying his Grace never a penny Rent. Wherefore we the Kings poore subjects of the City of Corke, Kinsale, and Yowghall, desire your Lordship to send hither two good Iustices to see this matter ordered, and some English Capitaines with twenty English men, that may be Capitaines over us all, and we will rise with them to redresse those enormities all at our own costs, and if you doe not, we be all cast away, and then farewell Mounster for ever. And if you will not come nor send, we will send over to our Liege Lord, the King, and complaine on you all.' Thus farre the letter. And at this day the City of Corke is so encumbered with unquiet neighbours of great power, that they are forced to watch their gates continually, to keepe them shut at service times, at meales, from sunne set, to sunne arising; nor suffer any stranger to enter there with his weapon, but to leave the same at a lodge appointed. They walke out for recreation at seasons, with strength of men furnished, they match in wedlock among themselves, so that wel-nigh the whole city is allyed together. It is to be hoped that the late sent over Lord President of Mounster, Sir John Parrott, who hath chosen the same place to abide in, as having greatest neede of a Governour resident, would ease the inhabitants of this feare, and scourge the Irish outlaws that annoy the whole region of Munster."

These are now old-world stories; but *Coshery*, which belonged to it still survives, even in England. Wherever a man has a soldier billeted upon him, that man has the honour of paying the *ciosa Ri*—the King's rent.

On the Trail of the War. By Alexander Innes Shand, Occasional Correspondent of the *Times*. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

Of secondary, though still of great, interest, this work could not have appeared at a more fitting time than the present, when there is a comparative lull in the operations of the war. A few weeks later it would have been overshadowed by chronicles of the more stirring events, proceeding from the pens of those who have witnessed hard-fought battles, well-sustained sieges, and exciting skirmishes. Now, we gladly hail the book under review, as helping to fill in the background to the more prominent events, to supply details to the bolder outlines. Taking place, as it did, at the very commencement of the war, and being, as it was, the only success which for weeks chequered the uniformity of Prussian victories, the skirmish of Saarbruck attracted an amount of attention quite out of proportion to its importance. In truth, it was but a third-rate affair of advanced posts. Even in this so-called French victory, the Prussians gained more honour than their opponents. We heard a good deal of the damage inflicted by the French artillery—of "heaps of smouldering ruins," and of the horrors of war; but Mr. Shand shows that such a description was merely due to the supposed necessity for sensational writing, and that, in reality, very little damage was inflicted. 'There was some little firing on the town afterwards, while the Prussians still hung upon that bank of the river, and made a defensible post of it; but certain it is, there were little or no traces visible of any damage done.'

The following passage gives a different impression from that commonly held of the fortitude of the French under bodily suffering:—

"But I have heard the Germans themselves repeatedly avow that the French patients supported their sufferings with greater resolution; and if it be so, it must be remembered, to their credit, they had defeat and the prospect of an indefinite captivity to mix in the bitters of their cup."

The conduct of the Germans towards the French wounded has been certainly admirable, and strongly supports the claim they rather ostentatiously put forward to superior civilization:—"No distinction made between friend and enemy, unless, indeed, it were something more of *empressment* in interpreting the wishes of the poor latter; and charity had its reward in the gratitude with which the poor fellows received the attentions lavished on them, and the pleasant smiles with which they acknowledged them."

Nothing has contributed more powerfully than the present war to bring about the unity of Germany, to put an end to provincial jealousies or animosities, to heal old wounds, and, at all events, to suspend, if not to terminate, the internal political dissensions of Prussia. The wonderful degree of perfection to which the Prussians had brought their military organization, and the simplicity, rapidity and ease with which they were enabled to expand their army, is amusingly illustrated by the following anecdote, which *si non vero è ben trovato*:—

"Von Moltke lay smoking a cigar on the sofa in his cabinet when his aide-de-camp brought him the news of the declaration of war. 'So soon?' the General remarked quietly. 'I had hardly looked for it for a day or two. Just have the goodness to open that drawer.' Within an hour the necessary orders were flying to the military authorities in all parts of Germany."

There is an increasing tendency on the part of the civilized world to protest against a whole population being transferred from one sovereign to another, like a flock of sheep, as the prize of a campaign. Consequently the Germans have neglected no opportunity of trying to prove that Alsace and Lorraine are really German at heart, and if not eager for a transfer from France, would accept with resignation that transfer when it became an accomplished fact. German conceit on this point is amusingly set forth at the close of the subjoined paragraph:—

"From what I saw myself in the department of the Upper Moselle, I cannot believe there would be any great difficulty there; at least in the country and the smaller towns. At Thionville and Metz, undoubtedly, the inhabitants are thoroughly French. So they are in Strasbourg; but, after all, of what political consequence are the sentiments of the handful of people who live among the guns of a first-class fortress? With regard to Alsace generally, there can be as little question, I suppose. At least, the Germans themselves admit, that at present it is thoroughly French at heart. But then they say, the lower and middle classes are as German in their habits and ways of thought as they are in speech. German affinities would prove irresistible with a new generation. At present, it is the Catholic clergy, the Jesuits especially, who control the situation there. They excite the fanaticism of a pious or rather a superstitious population against Protestant Germany; they nourish the popular prejudice by a system of the most unscrupulous deceit when ignorance interests itself so far as to ask questions. Educate and enlighten these people, say the Germans, and they will be as good Germans as any of us."

So much has been said of the brutality of the Germans towards the inhabitants of France that it is only fair to mention that Mr. Shand,

speaking from personal observation, gives testimony to the very great humanity, and indeed courtesy, with which he saw a requisition enforced. Invaders must almost necessarily do many things which inflict great suffering on the invaded nation, and accusations of wanton harshness have in every war been made against the conquerors. The truth, however, appears to be, that, as a rule, the men and the junior officers of the German army have conducted themselves in the present war with most commendable forbearance, discipline, and humanity, whilst the German leaders have generally availed themselves of their power to interpret in the most brutal manner the laws of war, in themselves sufficiently cruel.

The want of skill on the part of the French generals, and the utter demoralization of the rank and file, have been painfully conspicuous in almost every action of the war. Nor was the demoralization confined to the ranks, for the generals of Napoleon the Third seem to have entered on a campaign pretty much in the same fashion as did the generals of Louis Quatorze; while the professional attainments of the Prussian officers, combined with the fact that, notwithstanding rigid discipline, they are trained and encouraged to think for themselves, have borne ample fruit during the campaign, and, without any other causes, would fully explain the almost uninterrupted course of French defeats. If there was one attainment more than another in which the Prussians excelled the French, it was the knowledge of geography.

The Prussians, we have every reason to believe, have been much disappointed at the length of the war. Had the battle of Sedan been a drawn one, it is very probable that it might have been followed by a peace. As it was, the reins of power were completely jerked out of the hands of the Emperor, and Prussia at once found herself opposed to a nation, instead of, as heretofore, a clique. Consequently, the very completeness of her success has been in a sense injurious to her, and the prolongation of the war may before many weeks have passed disclose the weak points in her armour.

The blindness of those who declaim about the natural right the Germans have to English sympathy, and refuse to see any danger to Europe from future Prussian aggression, will probably be painfully cured before many years shall have elapsed. The Germans are peaceful people, it is said, and only anxious to be left alone: there is nothing to fear from their increasing power. Has, then, Prussian history been written in vain?—was the annexation of Silesia a just act?—was the spoliation of Denmark the result of a peaceful disposition?—was the treatment of Hanover founded on high principle? Their opponents say some rulers and statesmen of Germany have, in their public capacities, behaved in a manner which, if they had been private gentlemen, would have excluded them from all respectable society. The mass of the people are, we know, by nature peaceful; but the Fatherland idea has got into their heads, and may drive them to a support of the demands of their rulers which they would not otherwise give them. Sentiment by itself is, at the worst, only wearisome; and we might well content ourselves with merely yawning when that eternal Rhine and Fatherland idea is shouted into our wearied ears; but when the

development of the idea is high-handed aggression, when the sentiment becomes aggressive, it is time to look on the sentimentalist at least with suspicion. Mr. Shand charitably attributes the conduct of the Germans to want of mental ballast. The result is, however, the same, whatever the cause :—

"The danger of Germany, the danger of her neighbours, so far as she is concerned, is that paramount passion of nationality, that makes sage Germans lose their heads wherever Germans are concerned. 'Das Deutsche Vaterland' is the German 'Marseillaise.' I would trust her with Belgium or Poland, if all Europe were disarmed, and she had only to step over the frontier to annex them. I should be sorry to answer for her, even after the drain of this bloody struggle, if it were a question of championing Teutons in the Baltic Provinces of Russia, or repelling advances from the hereditary states of Austria. Hardly a German but is honestly persuaded that the Danish war was a holy one, and if there were big battalions on the side of the fancied oppressors, I can conceive a state of exaltation where the danger would be an additional inducement to the crusade."

It is possible that, after perusing the above extract from a work written by one who is certainly not hostile to Germany, the reader may arrive at the conclusion that the existence of the Teutonic race is not an unmixed advantage to mankind.

The Satires of Horace. Translated into English Verse. By Andrew Wood, M.D. (Edinburgh, Nimmo.)

In one point this book contrasts favourably with several others of a similar kind which it has been our lot to notice lately. The author prefaces his translation with some remarks, which, instead of inviting criticism by their extreme self-satisfaction, disarm it by their apologetic tone. Nevertheless, though we accept his apologies, our duty to our readers demand, both being friends, that truth should have the preference. Accordingly, we must say that Dr. Wood is not a bit more successful as a translator of Horace than the thousand and one who have already tried their hands on that most untranslatable author. Instigated thereto, it appears, by some remarks of a local critic, he has adopted the 'Whistlecraft,' or 'Don Juan' metre in many of the Satires; a metre, as we think, suited doubtless to satire, but to satire of a very different kind from the polished epigrammatic satire of Horace. Indeed, we should have thought that if one metre was more appropriate than another to represent any one Latin author, it was the couplet of Pope to the Satires of Horace. The long 'Whistlecraft' stanza, besides involving in its multiplicity of rhymes great difficulties for any but the most skilful versifiers, does not permit of epigrammatic expression, unless possibly in the last two lines, which form a ten-syllable couplet. To take the first instance that comes to hand, in Sat. i. 10, we have Horace's "*Ridiculum acri fortius ac melius magnas plerumque secat res*" expanded and diluted into—

'Tis ridicule that commonly decides
Important matters more effectually,
And in a manner better far besides
Than when they are treated with severity.

That is to say, nine words of Latin are represented by twenty-four of English, which, even allowing for the greater condensation of the ancient language, is wholly unnecessary, were it not for the exigencies of the metre chosen. Nor is Dr. Wood much more fortunate when

he does attempt the ten-syllable couplet. He is fond of harsh inversions of the usual order of words, and deals largely in unnecessary expletives, as "I wis," "I confess," and that unlucky auxiliary verb "to do." Here is a specimen of his style :—

"He's just the man that can be conquered thus,
And for that reason he the outworks does
Make difficult." "I won't be wanting found:
You'll see my efforts with success soon crown'd."

So much for the form. The matter is not much better, excepting, of course, so much as is due to Horace. There are some inexcusable false quantities in proper names, for instance—

Whom base Anſtus shamefully impeached.

In cups from Allſie wine-jars entire—

where the original line might have told what the right quantity was. There are also, as might be expected, frequent errors in translation, of which we give a few instances taken at random. "Gaudent prænominē molles auriculæ," "a surname delights the ear that would not flattery shun," a "surname" being just what "prænomen" is not, and the point of the lines being just missed by so rendering it. "Pollio regum facta canit pede ter percusso," "In triple couplets Pollio can write," &c. We should remark on this in the first place that "*pede ter percusso*" means in iambs; and in the second, that if we did not know from the title-page to what part of the British Isles Dr. Wood belongs, the expression "*triple couplets*" would lead us to suppose that he was sprung from the sister island. Again, "*Sabella anus*" does not mean "old Sabella," unless Dr. Wood would construe "*Romana anus*," "old Romana." We can only regret, in conclusion, that Dr. Wood should have curtailed his night's rest, as he tells us that he often has done, to the detriment we cannot doubt of his own health as a hard-worked physician, to whom every moment of sleep is important, for no better result than to produce this very commonplace volume. If by translating Horace he can better appreciate him, by all means let him do so; but in future we hope he will turn a deaf ear to the "favourable opinion of too partial friends," scholars though they be, and refrain from publishing translations which can give no idea of Horace to those who have not read him in the original, and no satisfaction to those who, like Dr. Wood himself, do know and do appreciate the first of satirists.

Les Pyromenades de Paris, &c. Par A. Alphand. (Paris, Rothschild; London, Hardwicke.)

THE title-page of this magnificent publication bears the heraldic device of the city of Paris—a device to which present events lend unusual significance. There is the galley propelled by oars and sails, overshadowed by the lilies of France (in chief), as the heralds would say. For the crest there is a fortress embattled, while the motto bears the inscription, *Fluctuat nec mergitur*. Truly no ship has ever experienced greater vicissitudes than "*la ville de Paris*," and yet, after each recurring disaster, the ship has righted herself: the city has laughed at her troubles, and bedecked herself more gaily than ever. What may be her fate now, all Europe anxiously waits to know. What will be her condition no long time after the cessation of the horrors of war, we can readily surmise from her past history. That

Paris should ever wear the lugubrious aspect say of Cracow, for instance, is a thing not to be believed in, even were the Germans as great Vandals as many Frenchmen now-a-days devoutly believe them to be. Louis the Fourteenth may be said to have inaugurated that process of embellishment in Paris which has been going on since, steadily in the main, though interfered at intervals by "*nos troubles civils*," as the author of the above-quoted work mildly phrases it, and checked for a time by the disasters that befell France in 1814 and 1815. The Bois de Boulogne underwent then a veritable devastation: its old trees were almost entirely destroyed; much of what the First Napoleon did for its improvement was undone, and after the departure of the Allied Armies it became necessary to start afresh. Bourbons, Orleanists, Republicans, each in their turn, contributed to the improvement of this famous park; but it was not until the accession of the late Emperor that those vast works were undertaken which rendered Paris a city of gardens and avenues, and converted rough, uncultivated wastes into highly ornate parks.

It is the object of the work before us—and which has already been incidentally noticed by us—to describe and illustrate the great gardening operations that have been carried out of late years in and around Paris. Accordingly we have in these pages minute details of the operations of engineers, landscape-gardeners, planters, road-makers, well-sinkers, architects, iron-founders,—of all, in fact, whose services were called into requisition in carrying out these magnificent projects; and not only details of construction but details of finance, showing to a centime what the cost of a lamp-post or a tree-guard has been, and what were the comparative monetary relations between the employment of the hose and of the water-cart respectively. We can guarantee the accuracy of the descriptive account, but have no means of testing the correctness of the balance-sheets. The works executed by the city of Paris in the Bois de Boulogne, for instance, are stated to have cost in round numbers fourteen millions of francs, an amount reduced by sales of surplus property, government subsidy, and other items, to about three millions of francs. In the same manner, the cost of each plant grown at La Muette, after accounting for all the expenses of construction and maintenance of the establishment, is estimated at thirteen centimes only; the average commercial value of such plants being estimated at sixty centimes each. All this may be correct enough: French finance is always a difficult matter for a foreigner to understand, and in this case we expect it would be next to impossible to verify the accounts. But if the enormous works which have been carried out of late years in Paris have cost comparatively so small a sum, it is difficult to reconcile that fact with the general complaints that were made as to the pressure of local taxation, the dearness of rents, and specially with the manifold signs of neglect which began to show themselves in some of the Paris squares and gardens. In the Avenue de l'Impératrice, for example, that magnificent approach to the Bois de Boulogne, expenditure must have been profuse, and if we may judge from its condition just before the outbreak of the present war, its proper maintenance was found too costly a matter to be persevered

in. Almost everywhere in Paris in the last few months the same impression of lavish expenditure, and consequent insufficient maintenance, was forced on us. If such were the case when the war-cloud had not yet gathered, what must we expect now that it has burst over the unhappy city?

The modern French style of landscape-gardening indeed is one which necessitates great expense in keeping. Wanting in boldness and breadth, frittered, meaningless, and overlaid with details, the cost of maintenance is necessarily large. Based on the style of Kent and "Capability" Brown, and other English practitioners, who, influenced, indirectly perhaps, but none the less potently, by the suggestions of Addison and the satire of Pope, rebelled against the precise formalism of Le Nôtre, the French garden of the present day appears to us to bear the same relation to its prototype as the later Pointed architecture does to the simpler, chaster beauty of the Early English, or decorated style. This, however, is not the place to enter upon a discussion of the merits and demerits of styles of landscape gardening; let us rather commend to the reader's notice M. Alphonse's work—a work not only suited by its splendid typography for those who appreciate a book in which "a neat rivulet of text shall meander throw a meadow of margin"; but also for those who may require information as to the transplantation of large trees—a special and remarkable feature in the recent Paris improvements—or as to any other detail of the landscape-gardener's art. The woodcuts have all the finish for which the French engravers are so remarkable, and, generally speaking, they accurately portray the several shrubs and trees. The steel engravings devoted to the illustration of the architectural details, plans, &c., are unusually good—better examples of their art than are the buildings represented of the taste of the architect. The chromo-lithographs are very unequal. Some, such as a group of Begonias, are excellent; others are much the reverse.

The work is issued in parts; those already published complete the history of the Bois de Boulogne and of Vincennes, and in so far are complete in themselves. On the whole, although there would seem to be in the present work a great deal of unnecessary detail, which might be more readily and satisfactorily obtained from other sources, we are bound to express our admiration of this the grandest work devoted to the subject of ornamental gardening that has ever been published, to our knowledge.

THEOLOGICAL BOOKS.

- Savonarola ein Vorläufer der Reformation.* Von H. Ziegler, Gymnasial-Lehrer. (Nutt.)
Die Schule und der Religions-Unterricht. Vortrag gehalten von W. Müller. (Nutt.)
Das Ansehen der Bibel in der Protestantischen Kirche. Von W. Müller. (Nutt.)
Religion und Christenthum. Sechs Vorträge. Von W. Müller. (Nutt.)

THE first of these pamphlets contains a sketch of Savonarola as a preacher and reformer. Herr Ziegler, who writes in an animated style, does full justice to his subject, showing very clearly that Savonarola was in essence a Protestant reformer, though he never separated himself from the dogmas of Catholicism. The purity of his motives, the impressive force of his eloquence, the burning devotion to the one great object that filled his heart

—the renovation of Church and State—are well sketched by the author. Since the *Life of Savonarola* by Villari was published, we see the man as he was; the same under all circumstances, in the solitude of his cell, in his private letters, in the pulpit, in the presence of assembled multitudes. As a patriotic reformer of morals and of governments, a monk of untiring energy and self-sacrificing zeal, a Christian martyr of the noblest type, this pioneer of the Reformation stands out nobly in the pages of Italian, or rather of European, history. The lecture is excellent and instructive.

The second pamphlet relates to the question of religious instruction in schools. The subject is looked at from a German point of view, and in relation to the institutions of Prussia. It is therefore of less concern to Englishmen. Yet many general ideas are enunciated which deserve attention. Pastor Müller is decidedly in favour of religious instruction being given in schools. What he disapproves of is "confessional religion" being taught there. He would confine the teaching within moderate limits, divesting it of the doctrinal propositions contained in creeds. He also advocates a separation of Church and State, and the building up of the former on the congregation.

The third pamphlet, on the Authority of the Bible in the Protestant Church, is written, like the second, in the interest of the Berlin Union, or German *Protestantenverein*. The subject is an important one, and is handled with great ability. The author explains, in eloquent language, the use which the Bible is intended by God to subserve; the mode in which the authors themselves, the apostles and early Christians, viewed their writings; how the Bible was regarded by the leading men who were mainly instrumental in building up the first united Church organization and forming the Canon, by the Reformers, and by subsequent thinkers in Germany. The chief ideas he tries to inculcate are, that Scripture is not a legal and doctrinal standard; that it is the only classic primitive document of our religion; and that by access to it every member of the Christian Church assures himself of belonging to the followers of Jesus, and rejects everything, by the power of his own conviction, which may be imposed upon him contrary to his better apprehension and conscience. Herr Müller advocates the claims of the Bible in harmony with the freedom and light of religious conviction; contending for the essence of the book, in contradistinction from the temporary views it contains, and the external shell which surrounds it. His intimate knowledge of the New Testament and early Church history is implied rather than expressed; while his love of Protestant individual liberty appears deep and strong. The members of the association to which he belongs may be said to hold a spiritual, rational religion, in which conscientious conviction, faith in God and His Son Jesus Christ, overpowers undue attachment to outward things, even to the books of Scripture themselves. Whatever we may think of the sentiments so ably set forth, it is impossible to deny the earnestness and spiritual insight which breathe throughout the pamphlet.

The last work is one of wider and deeper range, concerning Religion and Christianity. It consists of six lectures which Pastor Müller delivered in Berlin to an intelligent audience. The lectures contain abundant evidence of reflective ability. The author is a man of philosophic culture, who has studied the difficult problems of man's relation to God and Nature; his susceptibilities, tendencies, aspirations, feelings, in the light of a philosophy which embraces the Infinite as its centre. After the first lecture, which is rather introductory, showing that Religion and Christianity, though distinct, are often confounded, he proceeds in the second to define and describe the nature of religion, correcting and supplementing Schleiermacher's well-known definition. According to him, religion is the seeking after peace through intercourse with God, or intercourse with God for the sake of peace. This includes the element common to all forms and kinds of religion.

The third lecture is occupied with the *God-con-*

sciousness and piety; in which the writer tries to describe and distinguish the two, pointing out their relations to religion. The God-consciousness is not religion, for it may exist without it; but there can be no religion without God-consciousness. Different religions represent different stages of the God-consciousness. As to *piety*, Herr Müller does not consider it a mere feeling, with Schleiermacher, or a mere God-consciousness; it is the permanent recognition of the God-consciousness by a free, unconditional resignation of self to it. Thus it is not a mere occasional act, like religion, but a moral condition,—one of the virtues; it is an interior life, consisting in obedience and trusting to God for doing and suffering.

The fourth lecture is descriptive of Christianity, its essence and acts. All that he says here amounts to this, that Christianity is the morality that perfects and completes itself. Various difficult questions are touched upon: the teaching of Jesus in the Gospels, his person, the doctrine of faith as taught by St. Paul, &c. Towards the close the author becomes eloquent in his delineation of Christianity, but the heaviness of the style in which his ideas are clothed and the use of uncommon compounds clog his free movements and mar the reader's pleasure.

The fifth lecture, entitled 'Religion in Christianity,' is of a more practical tendency than the preceding. The writer describes five different ways of intercourse with God, which exhaust religion on Christian ground:—internal collectedness of spirit, or calm contemplation before God, prayer, the reading of religious books, public worship, the Lord's Supper. These might have been more felicitously illustrated had the author been able to emancipate himself from the peculiar method of expressing his thoughts, which clings to him throughout.

The last lecture relates to the Church, and contains many noble and just sentiments. In it the author sketches the nature and functions of an organization representing and maintaining Christian life. He is opposed to all hierarchism and State-control, attaches little or no importance to confessions of faith, and gives teachers such functions alone as tend to the edification of the congregation. His ideal is excellent; but it is unrealized as yet, either in Germany or England.

The little volume shows a power of thought and analysis, a grasp of great principles and positions, altogether unusual. The germs of a thorough renovation of the Church lie in its pages. The form in which the ideas are set forth, their entire complexion and colour, are thoroughly German; but the ideas themselves are capable of transference into English with a clearness which their heavy German dress obscures. Whatever be thought of the definitions and analyses, the lectures are full of valuable suggestions, exciting, quickening, and warning; the production of a gifted spirit, imbued with the theology of Schleiermacher apart from slavish dependence on all its features.

NEW POEMS.

Glaphyra, and other Poems. By Francis Reynolds. (Longmans & Co.)

Poems. By James Rhoades. (Macmillan & Co.)

Fra Dolcino, and other Poems. By A. and L. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

Poems. By J. W. Williams. (Hall & Co.)

Charlotte Corday: a Play, in Four Acts. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)

MR. REYNOLDS has clearly made poetry his art, and the story of *Glaphyra*, "thrice wedded and twice widowed," was well suited to his powers. He possesses an extensive vocabulary, and is skilled in the phrasing which lends warmth and beauty to harmonious lines. Nor is this skill used injudiciously. The impression made by the whole poem, however, is not very considerable. Parts have beauty; there are melodious passages; occasionally we light upon a fine fancy. But the general effect is unsatisfactory. The most observable fault is want of vigour. When we look for forcible expression we find only smooth and polished lines;

the poem is slow and dull, in the very places where we expect it to be brisk. The author mars his work, too, by a superabundance of similes. So profuse is he in their use, and to such a length does he sometimes elaborate them, that when his eye lights upon the "As," &c., the reader will skip the intermediate stanza or two, which form the favourite trope, and run on to the inevitable "So," &c.—thus missing a passage in itself, perhaps, to be commended. In the second poem of the volume we have a version of the beautiful legend of Cephalus and Procris, in blank verse. The sentiments are now and then rather commonplace, but on the whole the poem is deserving of praise. Mr. Reynolds's blank verse is preferable to the rhymed measure in which 'Glaphyra' is composed. Here is a passage which will enable the reader to judge of its merits. Cephalus speaks:—

And now the day was halfway to the west,
When as we tracked a clearly running stream
That changed from pool to fall, from fall to pool,
We came to where it noisily underran
An arch of rock, whose fringe of pendent flowers
Half screened a pool through whose deceitful depth
The golden sand looked upward to the roof
Of slender birch boughs shutting out the sky.
We turned to take possession, blessing it:
When, lo! much sweeter than the pairing note
Of birds in spring-time, from the farther verge
Came such faint cries of innocent alarm
As speak a maiden startled; and we saw
The sudden rout of soft Beotian nymphs,
Scared from their sylvan bath. Yet one remained,
And for a moment turned on us her glance
Full of mute fear and questioning surprise:
A sunbeam round her head, her azure robe
Caught with both hands above her heaving bosom
And dropping to her feet: then too she fled,
Her white limbs shining through the yielding brake
That closed again behind her.

Some sonnets and miscellaneous poems make up a volume which is highly creditable to the author.

There are unmistakable traces of other men's thoughts and forms of expression in Mr. Rhoades's work. The volume consists of lyrics, sonnets, and a "dialogue." The dialogue is in blank verse, a form in which Mr. Rhoades is not successful, and takes place between Lady Jane Grey and Feckenham, a Catholic priest. The interlocutors must have bored each other; at all events, the arguments employed and the way in which they are used would tire modern auditors. Some of the lyrics are meritorious, notably those entitled 'Love and Rest,' 'Night,' 'A Song,' at page 59, and a little poem we quote, entitled 'Cloud-Life':—

From the world's noise, last night,
And from its shows, that lie,
I was uplifted by a light,
And a splendour in the sky,—
Red waves of fire for storm,
And a rosy isle for rest,
And many a golden, gracious form,—
But one that I loved best,—
So small you scarce could find it,
But so sweet, till it was gone;
For a light of life enshrined it,
As it meekly travelled on.

More than one of the poems are almost direct imitations. The poetry, although not of a high class and deficient in real force, has one merit—it is unambitious.

'Fra Dolcino' is a bulky volume, consisting of the poem which gives a title to the volume, of 'Bernardo del Carpio,' a poem in eight scenes, of several long "miscellaneous" poems, of four ballads, and of a drama, very undramatic, 'The Lost Son.' The whole of the pieces are turgid and ambitious, but of little poetic value. There are some good passages here and there; they are too few, however, to redeem the volume from its characteristic defects.

The same remarks that we have so often repeated, and shall, by all appearances, have yet to repeat so often, will serve for Mr. Williams's 'Poems'; or rather, we will let him speak for himself. Here is an extract from 'The Corrientino'; or, the Gaucho Pirate of the Parana: an unpublished Tragedy?—"Scene 5. Interior of a hut. Pedro asleep, and Elvira sitting at his feet, with a guitar, sings in a plaintive voice.

Death onward creeping,
Steals upon our days:
While mortals, sleeping,
Breathe unknown its ways.
Truth, error darkly sleeping,
Is forgotten quite:

Man, fallen man, is weeping
Lost celestial light.
Death comes.
Death comes."

Mr. Williams is evidently the author of the English libretti of operas. We recommend him to confine his talents to that branch of the art of poetry, and not to rush into independent composition on his own account.

In a short preface, the author of 'Charlotte Corday' states that his work is "intended solely for the stage." From the more than half-anticipated condemnation of the critic he appeals to the public, from which alone he is content to receive a final verdict. It is to be feared, however, that his chance of bringing his work, in the manner he would choose to have it presented, before the jury he has elected, is small, and that the opinion of the critics will be the only one he will hear. Some consolation may be found in the fact that it is likely to be milder than that of the public. The unmitigated gloom of the story, its undramatic arrangement, and the absence from the plot of telling situations and incidents, would be fatal to all chance of success upon the stage, were the play concisely and cleverly written, instead of being, as it is, made up of long-winded speeches from characters that more frequently impede than advance the action. In the language of some of the speeches criticism may find subject for slight praise: the decision of an audience would, we strongly suspect, involve entire condemnation.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Autobiography of an Indian Officer. By Major H. M. Conran. (Morgan & Chase.)

THE author of the book before us has committed an unpardonable offence against society by writing when he had nothing to communicate which would be either profitable or interesting. Even that narrow sect which delights in so-called religious experiences will be disappointed, for the author's religious experiences are limited to an account of the action and reaction on each other of a morbid mind and a diseased body. All through the book are scattered evidences of the truth of that which we state, as well as of extreme uncharitableness, the pride which apes humility, and of military incompetence. There is scarcely in the whole chronicle of twenty years' service in India during very stirring times, a single incident interesting to the general reader. The following extract shows the morbid state of the author's mind: "This art (water-colour painting), after rising to its zenith at College, where I carried off the highest prizes in each successive term, was at the period of my religious convictions, for ever abandoned, partly through the idolatrous influence all studies had acquired over me, in dragging my soul towards earthly things, and partly from the effect of climate and sickness in debilitating my faculties." Again: "Inordinate affection to some earthly object has from my earliest youth been a besetting sin with me." Once more, speaking of the death of a pet otter, Major Conran thus confesses his iniquity: "it taught me a lesson no more to waste my best affections on beasts that perish." As to the diseased body, we have numerous instances scattered through the work, and we draw attention to the fact, because his ill health seems to have been by his own confession mainly caused by excessive addiction to some deleterious quack medicine. He talks about companionship with "lively Christians," and relates how he used to hold interviews with natives, and with non-commissioned officers and men on religious subjects; but we find that he voluntarily deprived himself of opportunities for influencing young officers for good, by not attending mess. Want of charity is repeatedly shown. The following passage gives us an instance: "I had on two occasions, slight collisions with my commanding officer; once when I declined giving the use of the government tents for the celebration of Roman Catholic worship." His incompetence as commanding officer of a battery when inspected by the General, he himself confesses in a most naïve manner.

WE have on our table *Results of the Magnetic Survey of the Colony of Victoria executed during the Years 1858-1864*, by G. Neumayer, Ph. D. (Mannheim, Schneider).—*The First Duty of Women*, by Mary Taylor (Emily Faithfull).—*The Brahmo Samaj*, Lectures and Tracts by Keshub Chunder Sen (Strahan).—*Cookery for the Times*, by B. M. (Bemrose).—*Health and Longevity*, by L. J. Beale (Churchill).—*Europäische Geschichte im achtzehnten Jahrhundert*, von Carl von Noorden (Williams & Norgate).—*Saul, Trauerspiel in fünf Abtheilungen*, von Dr. Ernst Schottky (Breslau, Maske).—*Geschichte des Kreuzzugs Kaiser Friedrich's I.*, von Dr. Karl Fischer (Nutt).—*Die Abschaffung des privaten Grundeigentums*, von Dr. Adolphe Wagner (Nutt).—and *Staat und Kirche*, von Dr. von Harless (Nutt). Also the following pamphlets: *On the Unsuitableness of Euclid as a Text-Book of Geometry*, by Rev. J. Jones, D.C.L. (Longmans).—*Prologue*, by D. L. Purves (London Literary Agency).—*Prostitution in Paris*, Dr. Chapman's Replies to the Remarks of M. Le Fort and Mr. Berkeley Hill (Trübner).—*Wounded in War*, a Tale of August '70 (Nisbet).—*The Art of Secret Writing Explained*, by an "Expert" (Stanley Rivers).—*Creation versus Development*, by Rev. J. E. Bromby, D.D. (Melbourne, Mullen).—*The Last Day, and other Poems*, by J. B. (Simpkin).—and *Un Français, un Vieux de la Vieille à ses Compatriotes de 1870* (Private Circulation).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Theology.

Blunt's Dictionary of Doctrinal and Historical Theology, Part Book (The) of God, a Commentary on the Apocalypse, 8vo. 14/2, imp. 8vo. 21/2 s.; complete, 1 vol. imp. 8vo. 42/6.

Emblems of Christian Life, illust. by W. H. Rogers, 8vo. 10/6 cl. Goulburn's Cathedral System Vindicated, 8 Sermons, cr. 8vo. 5/6.

Philosophy.

Cousin's Psychology Analysis, by Sandford, cr. 8vo. 1/6 swd. Turrell's Manual of Logic, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl. ip.

Law.

Copinger's Law of Copyright, 8vo. 18/ cl.

Fine Art.

Blackburn's Art in the Mountains, illust. 12/ cl. Dirck's Nature-Study, as Applicable to Poetry, &c., new ed. 3/6. Duplessis's Wonders of Engraving, 8vo. 12/6 cl. Mintorn's Lessons in Flower and Fruit Modelling in Wax, 3/6. Twining's Elements of Picturesque Scenery, Vol. 3, 2/6 cl.

Poetry.

Beeton's Great Book of Poetry, roy. 8vo. 21/ cl. Bell's English Poets, re-issue, Vol. 14, 'Butler,' Vol. 2, 1/3. Heath's (G.) Poems, with Memoir, edit. by J. Radnall, 5/ cl. Lytton's (Lord) King Arthur, a Poem, illust. cr. 8vo. 10/6 cl. O'Shaughnessy's An Epic of Women, and other Poems, 6/ cl. Poetical (The) Magazine, edit. by Nemo, roy. 8vo. 5/ cl. Poe's (E. A.) Poetical Works, illust. fcap. 4to. 7/6 cl.; with Memoir, 12mo. 2/6 cl. Robinson's (W.) Loveland, and other Poems, 12mo. 5/ cl.

History.

Palliser's Historic Devices, Badges, and War Cries, 8vo. 21/ cl.

Geography.

Kennan's Tent Life in Siberia, &c., cr. 8vo. 10/6 cl. Kingston's In the Eastern Seas, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl. White's (J.) Sketches from America, 8vo. 12/ cl. Williamson's Journeys in North China, &c., 2 vols. cr. 8vo. 21/ cl.

Science.

Baird's Den Ebydding, its Amenities, Hygiene, &c. 12mo. 2/6. Deschanel's Natural Philosophy, by Everett, Part 1, 8vo. 4/6. Smith's (J. H.) Exercises on Algebra, Part 1, 12mo. 2/6 cl. Stevenson's Birds of Norfolk, Vol. 2, 8vo. 10/6 cl. Waring's Handbook of Husbandry, 8vo. 18/ cl.

General Literature.

All's Well that Ends Well, by M. M. S., cr. 8vo. 2/ cl. Beeton's Book of Needlework, with Patterns, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl. Cat, The, and Her Cousins, Stories for Little People, illust. 2/6. Chamber (The) of Mystery, and other Tales, 12mo. 2/6 cl. Cookery for the Times, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl. Demosthenes' Oration on the Crown, by Brandt, cr. 8vo. 3/6. Deveres's Report of Fashions, Autumn and Winter, roller, 5/6. Disraeli's (Rt. Hon. B.) Lothair, cheap edit. cr. 8vo. 6/ cl. Drifted and Sifted, a Domestic Chronicle of 17th Century 9/6. Episodes of Fiction, new ed. sm. 4to. 7/6 cl. Flora, or Self-Deception, by A. L. O. E., 12mo. 3/ cl. Gentle Life, The, 'Queen Edition,' 10/6 cl. Hallan's The Child, and other Tales, 12mo. 2/6 cl. Hetty's Resolve, by Auth. of 'Under the Lime Trees,' cr. 8vo. 5/6. Holiday Pleasures, with 12 Etchings by Geissler, 8vo. 5/ cl. Hope's (A. R.) Texts from the Times, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl. Hope's (A. R.) Stories about Boys, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl. King's (Alice) Queen of Herself, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl. Lindley's (Capt. A.) After Ophir, illus. 7/6 cl. Lear's Book of Nonsense, illus. 4to. 5/ cl. Macmillan's Magazine, Vol. 22, 8vo. 7/6 cl. Miller's (Hugh) Works, 13 vols. new binding, cr. 8vo. 65/ set, cl. Monthly Paper of Sunday Teaching, Vol. 10, 8vo. 1/6 cl. ip. Moule's Four Hundred Millions, China and the Chinese, 3/6 cl. Mozart's Don Giovanni, Opera, edit. by A. Sullivan, 2/6 swd. New Tables for Use of Auctioneers, Valuers, Farmers, &c. 4/ Nisbet's Juvenile Series, 4 sorts, 18mo. 1/ each; 4 sorts, 1/6 each. Norris's Adrift on the Sea, illus. 2/6 cl.

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PARIS AND THE WAR.

(Par Ballon Monté.)

Paris, Oct. 8, 1870.

THERE is nothing more characteristic of the human species than its power of adaptability; it is painful to be torn from our usual habits and to be deprived of our ordinary occupations and amusements, but we accommodate ourselves very quickly to the altered circumstances, provided the new condition be not too painful or too humiliating, and soon grow at home amongst them. Here in Paris we know that we are prisoners, cut off from all our usual communications. We fretted sadly for a few days, but we have adapted ourselves to the new life marvellously; we listen for the booming of the great guns of the forts almost every morning, and not hearing them, we feel a certain amount of disappointment. This, however, is not very surprising, as we know now that, with all their power and tactics, the Germans are kept at a very respectful distance,—such a distance that the largest of Krupp's guns could not send a shell into Paris. The enemy is busy establishing batteries on the hill of St. Cloud; and all along the heights of Meudon and Bellevue, great guns appear in place, and hundreds of men are at work, trying to complete the bastions and redoubts. All night they labour, and perhaps get a piece in place; but with the dawn the thunder breaks over Mont Valérien or Fort Issy; men and guns and earthwork are all swept away as by a torrent, and all has to be begun over again. The same kind of thing is going on all round Paris, and we are getting very proud of the forts, and especially of the famous naval gunners, who thus sweep away the enemy's defences at distances varying from 3,000 to 5,000 yards. Thus the circle around us is kept pretty wide, and it is very rarely that the enemy is seen within two or three miles of the fortifications. This morning the cannonading from Mont Valérien and some other fort, probably Issy, was heavy, and continued with intervals for an hour or more: but we must wait for the result till to-morrow.

Reconnoitring parties go out every day and disturb the comfort of the enemy, who occupies every village, château, cottage and barn in the neighbourhood. The *francs-tireurs* are always out, and exhibit the utmost daring, and caution at the same time, and will prevent surprises; they are making themselves acquainted with all the movements of the advanced guards of the enemy, and in some cases have given him a good deal of trouble, burning the villages in which he is encamped, and carrying off provisions; two parties have come in recently with mules and waggons, loaded with provisions and ammunition. One of these captures was made by a sortie of marines from one of the forts. These daring fellows made their way into the enemy's intrenchments without firing a shot, using nothing but the bayonet or the stock of the gun, and brought off or burnt all the provisions in the place.

A clever manœuvre was executed the other day. Suddenly one of the forts opened fire, and under protection of this a considerable number of men pushed forward, followed by a second party, each man of which carried a sack and a spade; in two or three hours the men returned with 2,000 sacks of potatoes on their backs! Potatoes are scarce, and this was a welcome provision; and it was just in time too, for rain and mist have taken the place of the magnificent sunshine with which we have been gladdened for weeks without interruption, and which, amongst other benefits, has allowed the vintage to be carried on through almost the entire country with success. The crop is a very

fine one, and he who can find a cask may now have it filled for next to nothing.

The accounts from the provinces are decidedly improved; we hear from all sides of great levies of men, good supplies of arms, ammunition and money; and we begin to hope that the *levée en masse* is becoming a reality. But you in England probably know much more than we do about what is going on a few miles from us, for we have no letters yet, with the exception of one parcel brought in by a post-office messenger, and no papers. One incident will illustrate our position better than a thousand general assertions. A copy of the *Journal de Rouen*, a week old, reached the *Gaulois* by a private hand, and the whole of the news of general interest was reprinted in the latter journal. The sensation created was immense, apart from that caused by the news itself. Two or three rival papers sneered at the joke, as they called it, of the *Gaulois*; and a deputation was sent from the Quartier St.-Antoine to see the Rouen journal, which was exhibited to them and others, and regarded with as much delight as the holy coat of Trèves by the pious pilgrims to that shrine. One other provincial journal has since been received in Paris, and has caused almost as much sensation as the former. Nothing could better depict our situation than the immense interest thus thrown around a provincial paper by the vain journalists of the capital.

The worst news we have is that of the enemies within our walls—the Blanquis, Ledru Rollins, and Flourens, who are evidently determined that France shall not be saved except the work is entrusted to them: the selfish conduct of this party surpasses all imagination. At such a moment as this, when the whole population is nobly devoting itself to the work of national salvation,—when men of nearly all opinions are spending their fortunes and their lives for the obliteration of the stain which Louis Napoleon, his flatterers and creatures, have left on the soil of France,—when the whole capital is engaged in one gigantic effort for the honour of the country,—these self-constituted leaders of a party which scarcely exists—the dregs of the population, of which it might be formed, having been pretty well weeded out—can find no better employment than denouncing, in the most infamous terms, their late friends, who are now in power, in coining and circulating lies, and in intimidating, or trying to intimidate, the Provisional Government by the exhibition of armed masses around the Hôtel de Ville. A considerable number of the National Guard, led to the demonstration by a false plea, have since denounced the man who cheated them into an act of revolutionary folly; and I believe and trust that he has been obliged to retire from his command, and will return to the obscurity from which he never ought to have emerged. The Government met the deputation sent to them with firmness and dignity; it refused to be coerced, though it conceded a point or two, which its judgment agreed with; the demand for the immediate election of municipal officers it absolutely refused to entertain, and it is now said that Blanqui and Co. mean to carry on the elections in spite of the authorities. The feeling of thinking men concerning these revolutionists, for such they are, is one of loathing, and I believe that the National Guard alone will put down any attempt at disturbance, and support those now in power. Should the result be different—should the mass of the population support this rising of the dregs—then the sooner the enemy takes possession of Paris the better, and puts an end—no matter how—to the festering of a mass of people who do not deserve the name of a population, but of an insensate mob. But I cannot believe but that the clique will be rendered innocuous by the good sense of the people, and that Paris will not delight her enemies by succumbing to their true allies within her own walls. The Prussians that the French have most to fear at the present moment are the *Prussiens de Paris*—Blanqui and his gang. The famous cry of one of the fools whose conduct led naturally to the massacre of the 2nd of December is recalled to mind at the present moment—"Call this a Republic," said the Blanqui or Flourens

of the day; "why it's a Government!" Lyons has had its Red demonstration, like Paris, but there is reason to believe that the danger is past there; and let us hope that this time the people of France will not, as they have always hitherto done, lose the meat by snatching at the shadow.

Paris, October 14.

THE Provisional Government had already abolished the stamp on newspapers, and has done away with the deposit of money by way of security; this was so much a matter of course that none of the numerous papers started since the Republic was proclaimed offered to make a deposit. The decree adds, that all the old political papers will have their caution-money at the expiration of the present war. This has created some natural complaint, for while the new journals have made no deposit, their seniors ask why each of them is to be kept out of a sum of 50,000 francs for an indefinite time; and the question is perfectly reasonable.

It is gratifying to find that the Ultras are being defeated at all points. The people of Paris have at last come to the understanding that there is a season for everything, and that while the enemy is knocking at the gate, it is indecent to get up quarrels in the house. Every manœuvre has been brought to bear upon the members of the government, and especially on M. Rochefort; but he replied very sensibly to M. Flourens, that at present he thought it his duty to act with the majority of his colleagues. Ledru Rollin, Pyat, Flourens, Blanqui and a few more must feel that they have exhibited a vast deal of totally unwarrantable heat, and find now that they have nothing to hope from the more sensible or even politic men of their own party.

Nothing tells so much against the revolutionary party as successes in the field, which raise the morale of the army and fix the attention of the population on the one great object of the moment, the defence of the capital. Yesterday, Generals Blanchard and Vinoy made a serious reconnaissance in the direction of Clamart, Châtillon and Bagneux, the object in view being to unmask the batteries of the enemy in those quarters, and to ascertain what force they maintain there; the operation was successful; the batteries were opened upon them and soon silenced by the forts. The troops behaved admirably, and the Mobiles of the Côte d'Or and the Aube shared largely in the glory; the commandant of the latter corps, the young Comte de Dampière, was killed at the head of his men, leading them on under a murderous fire; the corps returned to Paris at night with fifty-one prisoners, having about 300 *hors de combat*, of whom fifty were killed. A curious episode occurred. There was an elegant château by the roadside, which the enemy evidently avoided touching; it stood within a garden, and all the window shutters were carefully closed. Five Burgundian Mobiles fancied there was some mystery about the place, jumped over the wall, and finding the kitchen-door open, made their way in, and there found a woman, a German, busy cooking. Leaving one of the party to guard her, they crept up-stairs, and there found three young German officers at table. The latter immediately flung the table against the door, and a barricade fight commenced; but bullets began to enter from without, and the Mobiles made off; but when they left the spot the house was a mass of ruins, and none of the three officers came out of it! A young Mobile was found dead in the field with a book near him, and in it was a postcard addressed to his parents, and assuring them that he was quite well and happy. Poor M. de Dampière, who was killed, was but thirty-three years of age. He lost his wife not long since, and his last words were for her: "Quel bonheur!" he murmured; "je vais donc revoir ma pauvre petite femme. Cher Ange!"

The Château of St.-Cloud is a mass of cinders. The enemy had taken up his quarters there, and it masked his entrenchments; the fort Mont Valérien threw a shell into the little palace and set it on fire; the smoke was hanging over it this morning. One of the gun-boats on the Seine had on the previous night knocked down the little temple on

the hill, known as the Lantern of Diogenes, behind which there was a battery. There were some valuable works of Art in the Château, amongst others a fine Murillo; but as Prince Napoleon had removed the famous tapestry, it is not likely he left the Murillo; the Prince seems to have foreseen the fate of the empire with much sagacity, and to have taken the utmost care of all the valuables under his hand.

We are beginning to look upon the state of affairs with a little more confidence,—possibly without any substantial ground for it, however. The enemy is kept at bay by the forts and the reconnaissances, and seems to be expecting, as we are hoping for, the coming of the armies of the Loire and the West. We are not nearly starved yet, and have no fear of our bread and wine failing, upon which we can exist for a few weeks, and if some, or all, have to depend upon fresh or salted horse, it will not hurt them; horse-beef and donkey-veal, by the way, are taken to very easily, and by some highly praised, while others are eking out the daily fifth of a pound of fresh meat with Australian meats and Liebig extract; and another good sign is, that M. Jules Simon finds himself able to open the common schools, feed the children there, and promises to re-open some of the public libraries. When M. Ollivier was Minister he was elected to a *fauteuil* in the Academy; there has been some talk of his election being annulled, but this would be absurdly stultifying for the learned Academy; he has not yet been received. Will he be invited? or will he send in his claim of reception?

The following new version is proposed for the inscription of the Imperial edifice:—"Finem coronat obus"! Another *mot* of the same species:—"Eh bien, pour le coup; l'empire est définitivement licencié!"—"Mais non! mon cher, puis que le citoyen Galtier lui a supprimé toutes ses inscriptions." M. Galtier is officially appointed to erase all the Imperial mottoes, and decorate the edifices with the famous "Liberté, Égalité, Fraternité." The enemy gets his share of the wit, such as it is. Here is a sample:—When General Falkenstein informed the King of Prussia that he had that morning shot twenty Baden and Wurtemberg officers, he added, "I do not know how to satisfy the army; the soldiers complain of hunger, and I lead them every morning to the slaughterhouse." The divisions of the fortifications are called "secteurs," so the surgeons of the ambulances are dubbed "Le bataillon des dix-secteurs." *L'Univers* is not a very witty or comic paper. Alluding to the capitulation of Sedan, it calls the late Emperor "Sédantaire," the adjective which distinguishes the National Guard from the Mobile. The English embassy is all but abandoned; and it is said that we poor subjects of Her Britannic Majesty are to be handed over to the care of the American Minister. Surely if an American can stay, an Englishman may. Does all the difference lie in the recognition or non-recognition of the new Government here? Mr. Wodehouse and Col. Clermont are still here: why should they leave? The correspondents of the English papers have not left. A most absurd scene occurred the other day; a Committee of women announced a public meeting, men to be admitted to the gallery at twopence each. Oddly enough, however, the President was masculine, the *citoyen* Jules Allix. The day was dreadfully wet, and the ladies few in number, and looking rather cheerless; so the audience in the gallery descended, to keep them company. The expostulations were violent, and there were a few timid screams. M. Allix was furious; but the invasion was complete, and the enemy would not be routed. The President called the delegates of the Committee to report upon the various arrondissements; but the delegates were not to be found, or very few of them, and they had nothing to report. The object of the society is, it seems, to find work for women; but it was complained that it was impossible to do anything because of the opposition of the convents. "It is impossible to have work in this arrondissement," said *citoyen* Allix, "without passing through the Ursulines of St. Roch." "That is false!" cried a National Guardsman, who turned out to

be the Duke of Fitz-James, who came forward to address the assembly, and advanced towards the *estrade*, opposed by the whole of the ladies present. The long table, with the inevitable green cloth, was upset; the Committee disappeared behind it; *citoyen* Allix flew at the Duke's throat, and in an instant the two were rolling on the floor, in the midst of screams, shouts, oaths, and laughter, in the midst of which a young lady rose and said:—"Citoyen, if you say another word, we will throw your four *sous* in your face and turn you out of the assembly." This fearful threat put all the world into good humour. There was some curious talk then about a prussic-acid charm against the Prussians and the adoption of Zouave continuations by the ladies, when the Duke offended again, and was denounced as "a Turk and a Mormon." The men now began to jeer the ladies, some of whom began to cry, and the Committee broke up in the most admired disorder.

Potatoes and poetry have been scarce of late; but I am enabled to send you a sample of the latter:—

O nature, mère superbe,
Créatrice du genre humain,
Qui recouvres de fleurs et d'herbe
Ton corps immense et souverain,
Dépouille aujourd'hui ta parure;
Appelle à toi le vent d'hiver
Pour secouer ta chevelure
Des grands bois au feuillage vert!

Asses d'asur! Qu'un noir nuage,
Lourd précurseur des châtimens,
Déchaîne impétueux l'orage
Sur ce ramassis d'Allemands!
Que le tonnerre indigné gronde,
Foudroyant les casques germains!
Que le sang de la race blonde
Coule, écume, dans nos chemins!

Que ce peuple de géomètres,
Qui nous fait la guerre au compas,
S'il nous tue à neuf mille mètres,
A bout portant n'échappe pas!
Qu'il ose affronter nos murailles,
Ce vieux roi prudent et sensé;
Nous lui ferons des funérailles
Dignes du sang qu'il a versé!

ÉTIENNE CARJAT.
Y.

M. PROSPER MÉRIMÉE.

THE group of distinguished writers which, about the year 1827, inaugurated the revolutionary movement in French literature, could boast of very few members equal in merit to M. Prosper Mérimée. The principal characteristic of that author was an extraordinary combination of boldness and common sense. Innovators generally allow their enthusiasm to get the better of their judgment; the apostolic fervour with which they rush into untrodden paths often takes them beyond the limits of sound reason, and the wild luxuriance of their early productions not unfrequently forces a smile from them when, in later years, they look at them *à tête reposée*. Not so with M. Mérimée: in his case there was a Voltaire behind the *romantique*, and his infractions of the old æsthetic code of Boileau seem as systematic as the *art poétique* itself.

M. Sainte-Beuve had abandoned the dissecting-room for literature; M. Mérimée, originally destined to the bar, soon gave up the study of Justinian and of the Code Napoléon, under the influence of M. Victor Hugo's leadership; to use Corneille's expression, "Il fit banqueroute à ce fatras de lois," and published in 1825 the 'Théâtre de Clara Gazul, comédienne Espagnole.' This small volume, comprising eight dramas supposed to be translated from the Spanish by a certain Joseph LeStrange, created when it appeared the greatest sensation. Besides the fact that the young author flung contemptuously aside the famous theory of "the three unities," without even deigning to give his arguments in favour of the *romantique* or Shakspearean system, he made no concessions to the religious or quasi-religious tendency which his *confrères* were generally encouraging, and, on the contrary, introduced Voltaire amongst the group of literary reformers. Two years after the success obtained by 'Clara Gazul,' Mérimée sent forth under the pseudonym of Hyacinthe Maglanowich a volume entitled 'La Guzla,' purporting to be the

translation of some Illyrian poems. The pasticcio was a clever one, but it added nothing to the author's fame, and M. Fauriel, who, like many other critics, was completely taken in, never forgave Maglanowich.

The 'Chronique de Charles IX.' (1839) is the longest and, perhaps, the best of all M. Mérimée's works. We find in it combined the *savoir-faire* of a first-rate novelist, the unflinching accuracy of a man who has made archæology one of his chief studies, and an extraordinary talent for turning to the best purpose the anecdotal side of history. It would be extremely interesting to attempt a parallel review of the 'Chronique de Charles IX.' compared with Alfred de Vigny's celebrated romance 'Cinq-Mars,' and to show how superior the former is to the latter, both as an artistic conception and also as a strictly historical sketch. With reference to M. Mérimée's fondness for what may be called the small-talk of history, provided it was authentic, we would name as a proof his edition of Agrippa d'Aubigné's 'Aventures du Baron de Feneste,' published in M. Jannet's 'Bibliothèque Elzévirienne' (1855, 12mo.).

The *Revue de Paris* hastened to secure the co-operation of a writer who had so soon and so remarkably taken up his position in the foremost rank of novelists. 'Matteo Falcone,' 'Tamango,' 'La Partie de Tric-trac,' 'Le Vase Étrusque,' 'L'Enlèvement de la Redoute'—five short tales, five gems, subsequently collected together, under the title 'La Mosaïque,' were in the first instance contributed to the *Revue*.

When the revolution of July broke out, M. Mérimée was in Spain, and he had written on that country three letters, which attracted considerable notice. On his return he found all his political friends at the head of affairs, and after being for some time secretary to Count d'Argout, he was named by that statesman Inspector-General of Historical Monuments. No public situation could possibly have been found more thoroughly in accordance with M. Mérimée's archæological taste; he applied himself assiduously to his duties, and published in 1835, 1836, 1838, and 1840, the results of his travels in the south and the west of France, in Auvergne, and in Corsica.

From the *Revue de Paris* the author of 'Clara Gazul' went off to the more important magazine over whose destinies M. Buloz still presides, and, with the exception of a novelette entitled 'La Double Méprise,' he wrote for the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, as early as 1833, his remaining tales, 'Les Ames du Purgatoire,' 'La Vénus d'Ile,' 'Colomba,' 'Carmen,' and 'Arsène Guillot.'

We must now say a word of his historical works. He had long meant to write a Life of Julius Cæsar, and had published, by way of introduction, an account of the Social War (1842), and of Catiline's Conspiracy (1844). Whether he has left amongst his papers any other fragments relative to Roman history is what we do not know; but it is probable that the appearance of the Emperor Napoleon's biography of the dictator determined M. Mérimée to discontinue his own undertaking. He then turned his attention to the history of Spain ('Histoire de Don Pèdre I., Roi de Castille,' 8vo. 1848), and to that of Russia ('Les Faux Démétrius, Episode de l'Histoire de Russie,' 8vo. 1858). Besides these productions, all remarkable both for the beauty of the style and for the mastery manner in which characters are grouped around a central point of interest, we would just allude to a number of artistic, critical and archæological essays, contributed at various times to the *Moniteur*, the *Athenæum Français*, the *Revue Contemporaine*, the *Gazette des Beaux Arts*, &c. M. Mérimée had also translated into French the *chefs-d'œuvre* of several Russian authors. As a controversialist, he is chiefly known for the two letters he wrote in defence of M. Libri, and which were printed in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. They brought upon him a judicial prosecution, in consequence of which he was condemned to a fine and to a fortnight's imprisonment.

We have already described M. Mérimée's literary merits. "Esprit exquis et dur," said of him

the late M. Vinet. He is above all a realist; in his works everything is sacrificed to action; no sentimental reflections, nothing allowed for mere poetry, as such: when comparisons occur, you may be sure that it is because they cannot be dispensed with; and you could not point out one useless word in the conversations of his heroes and heroines. Strange that a writer apparently so devoid of the qualities which give to fiction its most essential beauties, should nevertheless be one of the best French novelists of the nineteenth century.

OUR LEIPZIG LETTER.

Leipzig, Oct. 9, 1870.

Two more instalments have appeared since my last letter of Lipperheide's Collection of War-Songs. The five numbers previously published have already yielded a net profit of 1,000 thalers, which the publisher has handed over to the Central Committee of the German Societies in Aid of the Wounded and Invalids; he also forwarded 100 copies of the work to the libraries of the various hospitals for soldiers. One of the most interesting contributions in No. 6 is 'Die Rheinfahrt mit Hindernissen'; again, as in Auerbach's case, not for its superior poetical merits, but on other grounds. It is composed by an octogenarian, whilome volunteer of the famous Zieten Hussars, Franz von Elssoltz, of Hohenberg am Wurmssee (in Bavaria). The full heading runs thus: 'The Trip down the Rhine, with Impediments (*Anglice*, steeple-chase), faithfully described, in plain verses, by one who, in the years 1814 and 1815, after a toilsome participation in the victorious trips up the Seine, entered Paris without any impediments.' The effusion, however, is too long for insertion. No. 7 is undoubtedly the most interesting of all that have yet appeared, for it contains the genuine autographed original draught of the 'Wacht am Rhein,' the song of songs of the present war, as it may be designated. The publisher has been favoured with the MS. copy by the poet's widow, and he expressly forbids any reproduction of the autograph. But you are, of course, permitted to copy the text, and so I here give it as it stands, with its original heading, and all the variations, or rather, previous readings.

DIE RHEINWACHT.

Es braust ein Ruf wie Donnerhall,
Wie Scherz und Wogenprall (Kanonenschall).
Zum Rhein, zum Rhein, zum deutschen Rhein!
Wer will des Stromes Hüter seyn!
Durch Hunderttausend knockt es schnell,
Und Aller Augen blitzen hell.
Der deutsche Jüngling fromm und stark
Beschirmt (Er schirmt) die heilige Landesmark.
(Auf blüht er, wo der Himmel blaut,
Manch deutscher Held herniederschaut,)
(Auf blüht er, wo der Himmel blaut,
Wo Vater Hermann niederschaut,)
Auf blüht er in des Himmels Blau'n,
Wo todt' Helden niederschau'n,
Und schwört mit stolzer Kampfeslust:
"Du Rhein bleibst deutsch, wie meine Brust!
Und ob mein Herz im Tode bricht,
Wirst du doch drum ein Welscher nicht.
Reich wie an Wasser deine Fluth
Ist Deutschland ja (Vaterland) an Heldenblut.
So lang ein Tröpfchen Blut noch glüht,
Noch eine Faust den Degen zieht,
Und noch ein Arm die Büchse spannt,
Betrübt kein Welscher deinen Strand."
Der Schwur erschallt,—die Woge rinnt,—
Die Fahnen flattern in dem Wind.
Lich Vaterland, magst ruhig seyn,
Fest steht und treu die Wacht am Rhein!

A third edition of 'Alsace and Lorraine,' by Prof. A. Schmidt (Leipzig, Veit & Co.), has just been issued, supplemented by a new chapter, 'The Second Peace of Paris, 1815.' The pamphlet contains a sufficiently calm and purely historical statement of facts derived from the best authorities, such as Scherer, Strobel, Pfister, and Gebhardt. It undertakes to show as succinctly as possible how the empire came to lose those provinces, and is free from that somewhat rancorous spirit of Wagner's pamphlet which you lately reviewed in an unmistakably ironical tone. On reading in Schmidt's of the *Grand Monarque's* rapacity, one cannot but be struck by the singular coincidence that another Protestant William should have arisen in the nineteenth century to avenge the misdeeds of the man to break whose

power was the life-task of your own William. An English translation of the pamphlet is, I understand, about to appear, and by a competent hand too.

An oratorio for the benefit of the wounded was performed here by Riedel's Club, at St. Thomas's, Herr and Frau Joachim assisting. Of course the church was crowded and the success undoubted.

The first of the series of our celebrated Gewandhaus Concerts took place on Thursday last, thus inaugurating the Leipzig Musical season of 1870-71. Frau Peschka-Leutner sang to perfection, and the orchestra was as good as ever.

Reichardt, the composer of Arndt's patriotic song, whom I mentioned on a previous occasion as still surviving, spent a few days in our town, and his sojourn among us became quite an ovation. All the glee-clubs assembled under the windows of the hotel where he was staying, to sing Arndt's and other patriotic hymns, and a supper was given in honour of the aged composer.

The German Oriental Society held the meeting on the 2nd inst., as announced, and celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its foundation. The Society at present consists of 342 ordinary, 21 corresponding, and 11 honorary members. The Committee for the time being is composed of Profs. Fleischer and Krehl, of Leipzig, and Schlottmann and Gosche, of Halle. Among the members in attendance were Professors from most of the German universities: Dr. Eggeling, of London, State-Councillor von Dorn, and Academician von Schiefner, of St. Petersburg, &c. Two medals were struck for the occasion, and presented in gold to Profs. Fleischer, Pott, Brockhaus and Rödiger, as the managers of the Society at the time of its foundation. The design for one of these medals was sketched by Prof. Theodor Grosse. Under a palm-tree, reclining on a lion, you see a powerful male figure, the emblem of the Ancient East, raising himself like one awaking; his face, unveiled by a Genius, is turned to the Light, with which German Science, represented by a Germania, wearing an oak-wreath, with mighty strides, approaches him. Von Dorn presented a congratulatory address in Latin, on the part of the Petersburg Academy of Science, signed by all the Academicians, another, sent by the philosophical faculty of Grätz, was read by Prof. Krehl, and Privy Councillor Olshausen conveyed to the Society the felicitations of the Prussian Minister of Public Instruction and Worship, von Mühler. Both the Czar and the Emperor of Austria honoured the four Professors just named with high decorations. A banquet concluded the festivity. France, which certainly has done much for the promotion of oriental studies, was, naturally, conspicuous by her absence.

D. A.

OUR ITALIAN LETTER.

Naples, Oct. 7, 1870.

PROF. PALMIERI, in a letter dated the 5th inst., says—"Yesterday, at 5h. 38m. 34s. P.M., the seismograph registered a shock of earthquake, perpendicular and undulating from east to west, with slight repetitions at brief intervals. A telegram from the Syndic of Rossano received this night informs me of two violent shocks which took place there, the first of which was at 5:50 P.M. . . . It is probable that this shock it was which reached us." At the same time official and private telegrams from Catanzaro and Cosenza report that on the same day, at 5:12 P.M., a strong undulatory shock was felt. In Catanzaro many houses were damaged, and the Barracks suffered so much that the troops were immediately withdrawn from them. A second and later telegram from the Prefet says—"Another shock, at 9½ P.M., less violent, however, than the first." At Cava, near Salerno, it was felt at the same hour; and several shocks were felt at Naples. Another shock of a different kind has been sensibly experienced in our city, connected, not with Vesuvius, but with our new Syndic, the Commendatore Imbricini, who has chosen to substitute for the old time-honoured name of "Via di Toledo" that of Via di Roma, to the long street which traverses Naples. Hence meetings, protests, and a quasi-revolution—a tempest in a basin of water. The

advocates for the change declare that Via di Toledo reminds them of the ancient Spanish domination, when Don Pietro Toledo was Viceroy of his Catholic Majesty, and that the change to Via di Roma is a noble mode of commemorating the great fact of the day. To this their opponents answer that a change which will entail immense inconvenience is not needed as an expression of their joy—that it will materially affect their commercial and industrial interests, and accordingly protests have been signed by, already, 500 of the principal inhabitants of the Quarter. In fact a very puerile proposition has been met by most unexpected opposition. Whether one man in a hundred knows the history of Don Pietro Toledo or of the Spanish domination in Naples I have very strong doubts, and still stronger whether he associates any humiliating reminiscence with it. The name which the street now bears is as much a part of Naples as it is of the city itself, and such a transformation as that proposed would alter the entire character of the place. Since 1860 we have had various new names introduced, certainly bringing no advantage to the ear, and occasioning much embarrassment. If, however, the principle is to be adopted, let it be carried out, and let the names of Medina, Olivarez, Nardonis, Lopez, Miradoes, Baglivi Urics, Rua, Catalana, and many others be erased from the walls. A letter from Teramo speaks of the Agronomic Exhibition in that city. It was opened on the 25th of September with a large attendance of persons from the neighbourhood. Of details I know nothing; but these frequent reunions in Italy for various purposes are, at all events, evidences of life and progress.

October 9.

I shall be in time to make an addition to my report of the disaster in Calabria. It was much more serious than I had apprehended. Mangone appears to have been the centre of the movement, and in its neighbourhood, Figline, Crati, Cellana and Longobucco appear to have been almost completely destroyed. There were numerous victims, and from Mangone alone fifty bodies have been already disinterred. The shocks still continue, and the population and the military authorities in Catanzaro were all encamped in the streets. The King has sent 30,000 lire for the relief of the sufferers.

H. W.

Literary Gossip.

WE hear that there will appear shortly a series of twelve brief poems by the Poet Laureate, which are connected by a love-story, and will be illustrated by as many designs by Mr. Arthur Hughes. The verses will be accompanied by music, the composition of Mr. Sullivan, and issued in a handsome manner as a table-book of the first class in square octavo.

PROF. HENRY MORLEY has a new volume in the press, 'Clement Marot, and other Studies.'

In our last number we gave the names of three of the tales which will be found in Mr. Morris's coming volume. A correspondent sends us the names of the other three: 'The Ring given to Venus' (a legend treated, execrably, by Moore in his juvenile poems), 'Bellerophon in Lycia,' 'The Hill of Venus.' An epilogue will of course conclude the work, but it will not be a long one; nothing like the prologue in length.

MESSRS. CHAPMAN & HALL promise new novels by the author of 'Guy Livingstone,' by Mr. G. J. Whyte Melville, Lady Wood, the Hon. W. G. Craven, Mrs. Brookfield, and Mr. Edmund Yates.

THE writer of the descriptions of the German army before Metz, that have appeared in the *Daily News*, is Mr. Archibald Forbes, proprietor of the *London Scotsman* newspaper.

MR. FURNIVALL'S edition of Andrew Boorde's *Fyrst Boke of the Introduction of Knowledge* (or hand-book of Europe in 1542), *Dyetary* (a sketch of Tudor houses, dress, food and sanitary knowledge), with Barnes's quiz of Boorde for attacking Beards, is now ready, for the Extra Series of the Early English Text Society, but will be kept back for a few weeks, till Mr. J. M. Cowper's edition of Starkey's 'England in Henry VIII's Time' is ready to go out with it. Prof. Brewer's 'Life and Letters of Starkey, Chaplain to Henry VIII,' will appear next year, as a first part of Mr. Cowper's book.

MR. J. C. EARLE is engaged upon a work to be called 'Lives of the English Premiers, from Sir Robert Walpole to Sir Robert Peel.'

MR. GROSART promises the completion of his 'Lord Brooke' (vols. 3 and 4), with collation of the MSS. at Warwick Castle, in November, together with Nos. 4 to 6 of the 'Miscellanies' of the Fuller Worthies' Library, viz., Herbert's 'Prophecy of Cadwallader' (1603), Humfrey Gifford's 'Posie of Gilloflowers' (1580), and Dr. Loe's 'Songs of Sion' (1620), thus completing the first volume of the 'Miscellanies.' Gifford is taken from a unique copy in the King's Library, and in the 'Posie,' Mr. Grosart informs us, are curious, if they may not be called startling anticipations of the Laureate's 'Clara Vere de Vere,' as well as of Cowper's immortal 'John Gilpin,' and a war-lyric for the crisis of the Armada invasion: the rhythm and rhyme of these pieces are fresh and noticeable.

WE understand that Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Watts are preparing for publication a volume of poetry, under the title of 'Aurora: a Volume of Verse by a Husband and Wife.' Mrs. Watts will be remembered under her maiden-name of Anna Mary Howitt, as the author of 'An Art-Student in Munich,' some portions of which appeared originally in this journal. Mr. Watts is also engaged upon a life of his father, Alaric A. Watts, the well-known poet, illustrated by extracts from his diaries, commonplace books, and correspondence.

A VOLUME of poems, by the late Robert Leighton, with a memoir of the author, may be expected about Christmas.

MR. WILLIAM HOWITT is writing a poem on the War.

STILL they come! A translation of the *Iliad*, by Mr. J. G. Cordery, of the Bengal Civil Service, is announced.

PROF. MAGUIRE, of Galway, has a volume on the Platonic Ethics in the press.

MR. ELIHU RICH has undertaken to compile a popular history of the War between France and Germany for issue in monthly parts.

WE hear from Oxford that Mr. E. A. Freeman is writing a set of shilling histories for a well-known publisher. If the writer can abstain from his usual violent partisanship, the books will supply an often and much felt want. But the task needs more heads than one.

DR. FRANZ HÜFFER is writing a series of critical articles on living English poets, in the *Ergänzungsblätter*, a quarterly review of large circulation in Germany. The articles hitherto published have been on Mr. Tennyson, Mr. Swinburne, and Mr. Dante Rossetti. They are to be followed by others on Mr. Browning,

Mr. William Morris, George Eliot, &c. On many of these poets nothing has as yet been written in Germany. Mr. Rossetti has declared that no one has so well interpreted his meaning in the poem 'Jenny' as his German critic.

MR. F. WILLIAMS has been appointed to the editorship of the *Birmingham Daily Gazette and Aris's Gazette*, vacant by the resignation of Dr. Sebastian Evans.

MESSRS. L. REEVE & Co. have in preparation an English edition of M. Taine's work, 'De l'Intelligence,' revised, with additions, by the author.

MESSRS. FIELDS & OSGOOD, of Boston, announce an illustrated Christmas book, called 'Winter Poems,' which will contain poems new and old by Mr. Emerson, Mr. Whittier, Prof. Longfellow and Mr. Bryant.

DR. VON VANGEROW, the celebrated Professor of Roman law, died at Heidelberg on the 10th, after a long illness: his lectures, so well known to all who have ever studied at Heidelberg, attracted hearers from all parts of Germany.

IN the 'Studi di Storia Siciliana,' by Isidoro La Lumia, published in two volumes at Palermo, the author has made a valuable contribution to Sicilian history, which he investigates in four special treatises—Sicily under William the Good; Matteo Polizzi, or the Latins and the Catalans; Sicilian Jews; and Sicily under Charles the Fifth.

THE October number of the *Rivista Europea* contains an eloquent 'Ave Roma, Salve Firenze,' by Prof. Angelo De Gubernatis, on the patriotic sacrifice which Florence is anxious to make on behalf of Rome as the capital of Italy; 'The Opinions of Carlo Cattaneo the Philosopher,' by Signor Alberto Mario; 'The International Association of Workmen,' by Italo Accarini; a remarkable article, 'Catullo e Lesbia,' by Signor Giuseppe Stocchi; and the concluding papers on 'I Fiume e la Convenzione Internazionale di Mannheim,' by Augusto Pierantoni; and on 'Tommaso Calvetti and the Piedmontese Revolution of 1821,' by G. B. Michelini; besides many other papers of general interest.

SIGNOR CARLO PECCHIA has completed his 'Storia civile e politica del Regno di Napoli,' (Napoli Lombardina), which forms a supplement to the well-known 'History of Naples' by Giannone.

SIGNOR FEDERICO SCLOPIS, the Piedmontese historian, has written a complete Life of Cardinal Morone, published in French under the title of 'Le Cardinal Jean Morone.' The documents and letters which he has examined have enabled him to describe the career of the famous prelate with far more accuracy than Tiraboschi or Cantù in their biographies.

THE Lamas are now likely to do more for us in our intercourse with Tibet than the Brahmins with the Hindoos. Three young Lamas are now being trained in Sikhim, our hill town of Darjeeling, as interpreters with the Bhootseas.

A SERIES of papers on that ethnological mystery, the barbarous hill-tribes of China, the Miao-tse, has been commenced by the Rev. J. Edkins, in the *Chinese Recorder*. The notes and queries department of that celestial magazine is largely occupied with the binding and unbinding of girls' feet.

WE have received a note from Prof. Waley, in which he says: "I do not know whether I am right in supposing that an article on the Russian Jews, contained in the last number of the *Athenæum*, is to be understood as containing a statement that the 'Alliance Israélite Universelle' is an international society, aiming at the exercise over the Jews, in all countries, of a jurisdiction similar to that which is said to be exercised by the *Kagal*, or communal government, over the Russian Jews. This view as to the 'Alliance Israélite Universelle' would be thoroughly erroneous. The object of that society is to promote concerted action by the Jews in different countries as to matters interesting the Jewish body in general." Prof. Waley then cites some well-known instances of the Society's action, and concludes by saying that "the 'Alliance' does not aim at any kind of jurisdiction or influence over the internal constitution of Jewish society."

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—The PRAEGER FAMILY give their Refracted CONCERTS daily at half-past Three and Eight.—Prof. Pepper exhibits daily at a quarter to Three and quarter-past Seven, the Effects, and describes the various modes of causing GHOSHS of human beings to appear and disappear, crawl, leap, and dance on walls, or float in space; also shows the latest novelty, viz. Grottoes, Shadow Pictures produced on the screen by Walnut Kernels.—Notes from a popular Opera by Suchet Champion.—The whole One Shilling.

SCIENCE

THE GEOLOGICAL BEARINGS OF RECENT DEEP-SEA EXPLORATIONS.

BEFORE passing on the doctrine propounded by Prof. Wyville Thomson and myself, of the continuity of the Chalk formation in the North Atlantic from the Cretaceous epoch to the present time, it may be well for me to remark (with reference to the dissentient view entertained by our friend and colleague, Mr. Gwyn Jeffreys) that the resemblance between the Cretaceous Fauna and that of the Globigerina mud, which our dredges brought up by the half-ton, is much closer in the groups of echinoderms, sponges, and foraminifera than it is in the molluscan series. The positive evidence of continuity afforded by the persistence of a great number of the most characteristic types of the former, appears to us to outweigh the negative evidence afforded by the larger amount of change that has taken place in the Molluscan Fauna, for which it would not be difficult to assign probable reasons.

Up to the commencement of the recent exploration of the deep-sea bottom by means of the dredge, the doctrine propounded by Prof. Edward Forbes as to the limitation of animal life to a depth of 300 or 400 fathoms, and the consequently azoic character of all deposits formed at depths exceeding that amount, was generally accepted by geologists; partly on account of the deservedly high authority of its originator, and partly because it appeared to afford a simple explanation of phenomena which had long perplexed geologists and palaeontologists, viz., the occurrence at various epochs of vast accumulations of sedimentary strata apparently altogether devoid of organic remains. The indications obtained, by the sounding apparatus, of the existence, not merely of humble foraminifera, but of echinoderms and crustacea, at depths far exceeding Edward Forbes's limit, were not generally accepted, either by zoologists or palaeontologists, as indicating the presence of a varied and abundant Fauna on the ocean bottom; for, although Dr. Wallich, with a sagacity to which I have uniformly endeavoured to do full justice, had argued that they should be, it was specially noticed that these researches gave no evidence of the existence, at great depths, either of mollusks or of zoophytes—the two groups whose fossil remains are usually of the highest palaeontological significance.

Now the dredgings which were carried down in the Lightning Expedition of 1869 to 650 fathoms, and in the Porcupine Expedition of 1869 to 2,435 fathoms, have established beyond all reasonable question that a varied and abundant Fauna

may exist on the sea bottom without any limit as to depth and pressure; and they have further rendered it probable that, putting aside those animals which are necessarily restricted by the nature of their food to the depth to which living vegetation extends, a large proportion may accommodate themselves by gradual modification to any amount of change in depth and pressure; so that the assumption that the occurrence of particular types is significant of the depth at which a formation was deposited can no longer be upheld, except in the case of animals essentially littoral. For example, no doctrine has been more generally accepted than that of the limitation of the redunculate crinoids to comparatively shallow water; the large West Indian representatives of that group being found growing on coral reefs, and a like habitat having obviously been peopled by them in the Carboniferous epoch. Yet, in the Porcupine dredgings of the present year, a large *Pentacrinus*, closely allied to the West Indian species, has been obtained near the coast of Portugal from a depth of about 800 fathoms; and the little *Rhizocrinus*, with another small *Apocrinoid*, which I hope soon to describe under the name of *Wyvillocrinus*, were found last year, the former at 862 fathoms, the latter at 2,435.

Further, the Lightning and the Porcupine dredgings have fully established the position that the distribution of marine life is much more closely related to the temperature of the ocean bottom than to its depth. This is most clearly evidenced by the results of the careful exploration of the Channel of from 500 to 650 fathoms depth, which separates the plateau that supports the northern extremity of Scotland from the Faroe Banks. For we have shown that whilst the surface temperature of this channel is everywhere nearly the same, and indicates a derivation of its upper stratum from a warmer source, a considerable part of the deeper portion of this channel is covered by a frigid stream, bringing a temperature as low as from the Arctic Ocean; this stream having in some places a depth of 2,000 feet. Thus the bottom of this channel is divided into a warm area, on which the bottom temperature at depths of from 500 to 600 fathoms is about 45°, and a cold area on which the bottom temperature at like depths is 30°, or even lower. We have traced these two areas at corresponding depths within about twenty miles of each other; and where the bottom was unequal,—the slope of the plateau at the edge of the cold area, or of a bank in its midst, raising its bottom out of the cold stream into the warm which overlies it,—a difference of 18° was found within eight miles. No contrast could well be more striking than that which presented itself between the Fauna of these two areas. The *Globigerina* mud was rigorously limited to the warm; and of the animals living on its surface a large proportion were characteristic of the warmer temperate seas. The bottom of the cold area consisted of sand and stones; and of the animals which were abundantly distributed over it, a large proportion were essentially Boreal. In the shallower portions of the cold area, where an intermediate bottom temperature prevailed, an intermixture of the two Fauna, corresponding with the border position of this area between the temperate and the Boreal provinces, was readily traceable.

Here, then, we have the remarkable fact that two deposits may be taking place within a few miles of each other, at the same depth and on the same geological horizon (the area of one penetrating, so to speak, the area of the other), of which not only the mineral character but the Fauna are alike different;—that difference being due on the one hand to the direction of the current which has furnished their materials, and on the other to the temperature of the water brought by that current. If the cold area were to be raised above the surface, so that the deposit at present in progress upon its bottom should become the subject of examination by some geologist of the future, he would find this to consist of a sandstone formed by the disintegration of older rocks, the Fauna of which would in great degree bear a Boreal character: whilst if a portion of the warm area were elevated at the same time,

the geologist would be perplexed by the stratigraphical continuity with the preceding of a Cretaceous formation, the production of which entirely depends upon the extensive development of the humblest forms of animal life under the influence of a higher temperature, and which includes not only an extraordinary abundance of sponges, but a great variety of other animal remains, several of them belonging to the warmer temperate regions. He would naturally suppose these widely different climatic conditions to have prevailed at different periods; and would probably have had recourse to the hypothesis of a fault to account for the phenomenon. And yet these formations have been shown to be going on together, at corresponding depths, over wide contiguous areas of the sea bottom; in virtue solely of the fact that one area is traversed by an Equatorial and the other by a Polar current. Further, in the midst of the land formed by the elevation of the cold area, our geologist would find hills some 1,800 feet high, covered with a sandstone continuous with that of the land from which they rise, but rich in remains of animals belonging to a more temperate province; and might easily fall into the mistake of supposing that two such different Fauna occurring at different levels must indicate two distinct climates separated in time; instead of indicating, as they have been shown to do, two contemporaneous but dissimilar climates, separated only by a few miles horizontally and by 300 fathoms vertically.

But further: the temperature soundings taken in the Porcupine Expeditions of 1869 and 1870 have conclusively shown that a temperature as low as 36½° prevails over the deeper parts of the North Atlantic sea-bed; this reduction being due to the pervasion of Arctic and Antarctic waters, which come to replace the superficial flow of Equatorial water (as in the Gulf Stream and other currents) towards the Polar areas. In conformity with this depression of temperature, many species of mollusca, crustacea, and echinodermata formerly supposed to be purely Arctic, have been found to range southwards in deep water as far as the Straits of Gibraltar; and we have shown it to be highly probable that an extension of the same mode of exploration would bring them up from the abysses of even intertropical seas, over which a similar climate prevails, and that an actual continuity may thus be found to exist between the Arctic and the Antarctic Fauna. This idea was well put forth some years since by our excellent friend Prof. Lovén, of Stockholm, in his discussion of the results of the deep-sea dredgings executed by the Swedish Spitzbergen Expedition of 1861, under Torell. "Considering," he says "the power of endurance in these lower marine animals, and recollecting the facts that properly Arctic species which live also on the coast of Europe, are generally found there at greater depths than in their proper home, and that certain Antarctic species very closely agree with Arctic species, the idea occurs that, while in our own seas and those of warm climates, the surface, the coast line, and the lesser depths are peopled with a rich and varied Fauna, there exists in the great Atlantic depression, perhaps in all the abysses of our globe, and continued from Pole to Pole, a Fauna of the same general character, thriving under severe conditions, and approaching the surface where none but such exist in the coldest seas."

But whilst the question of deep-sea temperature is one of the greatest biological interest, its determination is of even greater importance to the geologist, as affecting his interpretation of the phenomena, on which his belief in a former general prevalence of a glacial climate is founded. For if a glacial temperature should be found now to prevail, and types of animal life conformable thereto should prove to be diffused, over the deeper portion of the existing sea-bed in all parts of the globe, it is obvious that the same may have been the case at any geological epoch; for there must have been deep seas in all periods, and the physical forces which maintain the oceanic circulation at the present time must have been always in operation, though modified in their local action

by the distribution of land and water existing at any particular date. And as the elevation of the present deep-sea bed of even the intertropical oceanic area would (if we have correctly interpreted the results of our own and others' observations) offer to the study of the geologist of the future a deposit characterized by the presence of Polar types, so must the geologist of the present hesitate in regarding the occurrence of Boreal types in any marine deposit as adequate evidence *per se* of the general extension of glacial action into temperate or tropical regions. At any rate, it may be considered as having been now placed beyond reasonable doubt, that a glacial submarine climate may prevail over any area, without having any relation whatever to the terrestrial climate of that area.

These views are offered by us with the more confidence, since they are in harmony with the deductions already drawn by geologists of eminence from facts observed by them. Thus I find on my return from the Mediterranean a letter from Principal Dawson, of Montreal, from which I am sure he would permit me to make public the following extract:—

"... In reading your recent interesting publications on the Life of the Deep Sea, it occurred to me to mention to you that the fact which you have proved on the European coast, as to the existence and action of cold Arctic currents on the bottom of the ocean, was affirmed by me years ago for the American coast, on geological and geographical evidence, and was applied to the explanation of the Post-pliocene climate. On the American coast, we have the cold currents in shallower water than you have now; though in the Post-pliocene you had them in shallow water also. It is true that the Glacier theories of Agassiz and others have prevented the proper amount of attention to these facts; but I have insisted on them again and again, and fully believe that the varying distribution of the cold and warm currents, depending on the elevation and depression of the sea bottom, will account for most of the differences of climate indicated by fossils and boulders from the Laurentian to the Modern period. I have some new and unpublished facts on this subject, which I intend to bring out in connexion with the work I am now doing with the help of your brother, in the Post-pliocene geology of Canada."

In conclusion, I venture to anticipate that the words with which I concluded my lecture at the Royal Institution, 'On the Results obtained in the Lightning Expedition of 1868,' will be found to have been fully justified by those of the Porcupine Expeditions of 1869 and 1870; and that whatever may be thought of the notion that we are still living in the Cretaceous epoch, we have furnished adequate proof that the formation of glacial beds was not limited to any special geological period, but that they are now, and have been through all time, in course of deposition.

The facts I have now brought before you, still more the speculations which I have ventured to connect with them, may seem to unsettle much that has been generally accredited in geological science, and thus to diminish rather than to augment our stock of positive knowledge; but this is the necessary result of the introduction of a new idea into any department of scientific inquiry. Like the flood which tests the security of every foundation that stands in the way of its onward rush, overthrowing the house built only on the sand, but leaving unharmed the edifice which rests secure on the solid rock, so does a new method of research, a new series of facts, or a new application of facts previously known, come to bear with impetuous force on a whole fabric of doctrine, and subject it to an undermining power which nothing can resist, save that which rests on the solid rock of Truth. And it is here that the moral value of scientific study, pursued in a spirit worthy of its elevated aims, pre-eminently shows itself. For, as was grandly said by Schiller in his admirable contrast between the trader in science and the true philosopher,—"New discoveries in the field of his activity which depress the one, enrapture the other.

Perhaps they fill a chasm which the growth of his ideas had rendered more wide and unseemly; or they place the last stone, the only one wanting, to the completion of the structure of his ideas. But even should they shiver it into ruins, should a new series of ideas, a new aspect of nature, a newly-discovered law in the physical world, overthrow the whole fabric of his knowledge, he has always loved truth better than his system, and gladly will he exchange her old and defective form for a new and fairer one."

WILLIAM B. CARPENTER.

Oct. 17, 1870.

I FEEL considerable reluctance in expressing my opinion (*quantum valeat*) as to the doctrine of Professor Wyville Thomson and Dr. Carpenter, that "we may be said to be still living in the Cretaceous epoch;" but as my name was mentioned by Dr. Carpenter, in his letter of the 12th inst. (*Athen.*, No. 2242, p. 498), I cannot refrain from saying a few words. With all deference to the well-known science and experience of my excellent colleagues and friends, I venture to dissent from this doctrine on paleontological grounds. The "continuity" of the cretaceous epoch up to the present time would surely imply an identity of at least some of the higher divisions of the Invertebrate Fauna. But what is the case as regards the Mollusca? Not a single species (except, perhaps, *Terebratula caput-serpentis*) is common to the cretaceous and present epochs. There does not exist a single member of the great Ammonite family, the typical genus of which, in the cretaceous formation, numbers 125 species. We do not even find a single species of Eocene mollusca, although the Pliocene species have lately turned up in such numbers as to induce me to believe that none of them are extinct, and that the Pliocene as well as Pleistocene mollusca belong to the quaternary and not to the tertiary formation. The Eocene marine deposit overlies the chalk, and the fossils are totally different.

But Dr. Carpenter says that the similarity of the chalk and Atlantic mud is shown by their containing Globigerine, Coccoliths, and Coccospheres. These, or most of them, inhabit only the surface of the ocean; and, being very low in the scale of organization, they may be persistent, and have lived throughout all time. The continuity of the ocean may be taken for granted.

With respect to the elevation of the North Atlantic bed since the cretaceous epoch, Sir Charles Lyell, in the last edition of his 'Principles of Geology' (vol. i., p. 253), says that "the Alps have acquired 4,000, and even in some places more than 10,000 feet, of their present altitude since the commencement of the Eocene period; and the Pyrenees have attained their present height, which in Mont Perdu exceeds 11,000 feet, since the deposition of the nummulitic or Eocene division of the tertiary series." He also refers (vol. i. p. 244) to the subterranean movement which, "in the Alps, Andes, and Himalaya, has raised strata containing marine fossil shells and ammonites to the height of 8,000, 14,000, and 16,000 feet." The greatest depth explored in the Porcupine was 2,435 fathoms, or 14,610 feet. We know nothing of the strata which underlie the North Atlantic bed.

At the same time, it is evident that chalk was formed by a deep-sea deposit analogous to that which now goes on in some parts of the North Atlantic. We may, therefore, safely recognize a general similarity of physical and biological conditions, without admitting the identity of such deposits in a geological point of view.

J. GWYN JEFFREYS.

PARADISE.

Greenwich, Oct. 17, 1870.

In an interesting communication to the Geographical Section of the British Association, reported in the *Athenæum* of September 24, Sir Henry Rawlinson suggests, as the Site of the Terrestrial Paradise described in the second of the Mosaic accounts of Creation, a locality in the great Mesopotamian valley. Sir Henry Rawlinson has not called attention to the circumstance that a locality exactly or nearly the same was assigned by Sir Walter

Raleigh to Paradise. I have not the Universal History at hand, and I cannot now say with certainty how near the agreement is; but it is very close. The arguments on which the selection of site is supported by Sir Walter Raleigh, are probably different from those of Sir Henry Rawlinson. The determination of the region which the writer had in view, will depend in great measure on the position of Cush (which the Septuagint unjustifiably rendered Ethiopia, a translation which is adopted in the English version). Some of the ablest modern investigators have fixed upon the regions on both sides of the Red Sea, as included under that name. In the later prophets, Cush is usually mentioned as near or closely related to Egypt. But I do not see how the four rivers can be connected with that position. It has appeared to me not impossible, that the site intended for Paradise may be the high lands of Aderbajan, provided that we may suppose that the expression relating to the rivers indicates that they rise in the country mentioned. Adopting that interpretation, I should fix on the Kour, the Aras, the Zab or Tigris, and the Mourad or Euphrates, as the four rivers; Cush might be nearly represented by the modern Aderbajan. The only specific event which seems to throw light upon the position, is the alarm felt by Sennacherib, then besieging Jerusalem, when he heard that Tirhakah, king of Cush, was marching to attack him. This alarm is consistent with either a Babylonian or an Armenian position of Cush, but appears inconsistent with a position on the Red Sea. A. B. G.

SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

TUESDAY.

SIR W. G. ARMSTRONG delivered his address as President of the Economy and Trade Department. The address was noticeable for its brevity, being less than one-half as long as any of those of the other Presidents. After some introductory remarks on the nature and effects of Protection on industry, he said:—"Protective legislation on commerce is now, happily, on the wane, and the time will probably come when the greatest capabilities of every nation will alone determine the course of its industry. In England, this time has already arrived, but protection still lingers elsewhere, and the question arises whether, if particular nations continue to apply protective laws to commerce, it be expedient for free-trading nations to retaliate by adopting similar legislation in dealing with the offenders. In other words, should free trade be maintained even where reciprocity is denied?" Having answered this question in the affirmative, and illustrated his position, he passed to the question of trade combinations:—"Analyze as we will, we always come to labour as the foundation of value. Machines for saving labour are themselves the offspring of labour, and capital is nothing more than an accumulation of unused products of labour. But while we bow to labour as forming the essence of value, we must admit as a consequence that the price of labour determines the price of commodities. Now, whether commodities are raised to a fictitious price by protective enactments of the Legislature, or by the protective restrictions of trades' unions on labour, the detriment to the public is precisely the same." On a cognate subject, he said:—"There is another species of restriction commonly practised by trades' unions which is much to be regretted. I refer to the regulations made for the purpose of establishing a uniform standard of wages, without reference to different degrees of skill or ability, and also for the purpose of deterring the able and the strong from exceeding a certain limit in the quantity of work they perform. There is a feeling of brotherhood displayed in these regulations to which I am ready to do justice, but at the same time I must declare that it is impossible to conceive anything more subversive of wholesome emulation, more unjust to able men, or more opposed to the public interest, than rules of this nature. Struggle for superiority is the mainspring of progress. It is an instinct deeply rooted in our nature. It shows itself in the keen interest which contest of every

kind incites in our minds, and in the homage which we render to success, even in matters of little moment. To what a dead level of mediocrity would our country sink if struggle for superiority were stamped out amongst us, and how completely we should fall back in the race of nations! Trades' unions would pursue a more rational policy if, instead of repressing the ability and energy of individual members, they were to foster and encourage these qualities, with a view of organizing co-operative manufacturing societies." He condemned the outrages of which trades' unions have been too frequently guilty, expressed an opinion adverse to patent laws, and said in conclusion:—"I have thus briefly glanced at the impolicy of protection, whether applied to commerce, to labour, or to invention. In every case the principle is the same, and amounts to a restriction upon human power and energy for the benefit of a section of the community. I deprecate all interference with liberty of action, except in restraint of offences; and I maintain that the greatest good to the greatest number will only be attained by leaving the social world as much as possible to the governance of natural laws." The address was highly appreciated by a numerous audience.

Jurisprudence Department.—In this Department, Section A., the discussion on International Arbitration and National Defences was resumed. A paper was also read, by Señor Don Arturo de Marcoartu, 'On a Parliament of Nations.' The proceedings terminated with the carrying of the following resolution:—"That this Department trusts that Her Majesty's Government will abstain from no steps to be taken, either alone or in connexion with other friendly nations, which may appear to them conducive to the termination of the present war on a just and durable basis; and requests the Council of this Association to appoint a Committee to consider whether some general scheme of international arbitration or conciliation cannot be usefully recommended for adoption."

Contagious Diseases Acts.—Section B. of the Jurisprudence Department was engaged during the day in a discussion of the above subject. A resolution condemnatory of the Acts was ultimately passed.—In Section C., Repression of Crime, a paper was set down for discussion, but no one being present when the time for its being read arrived except the Chairman and Secretary, it was taken as read, and the Section rose.

Education.—Seven papers were set down for consideration this day in the Education Department; but it being manifestly impossible to get through them all at one sitting, the Department was divided for the occasion into two Sections, A. and B., and four were taken in one and three in the other. In Section A. Sir A. Grant, Bart. read one 'On Education in India,' Mr. Cooke Taylor one 'On Association of the Sexes in Education,' Sir John Bowring one on Education generally; and the Dean of Durham 'On Scientific Education for Miners.' A discussion followed the reading of Mr. Taylor's paper, which advocated joint teaching of persons of both sexes, and was sustained by Dr. Lyon Playfair, Rev. Canon Whitley, Rev. F. Steggall, Miss Emily Faithfull, and others. The tone of the discussion was generally in favour of the suggestions contained in the paper. In Section B. two papers were read 'On National Education in Ireland,' one by the very Rev. J. Byrne, LL.D., the other by the Rev. L. E. Berkeley. A paper 'On the Philanthropic Aspect of the Tonic Sol-Fa Movement,' was also contributed by Mr. J. Curwen. The attendance in this Section was thin throughout the day.

Health.—The Health Department was occupied by matters of almost altogether purely local interest.

Economy and Trade.—In the Economy and Trade Department, the following is a list of the papers read:—Section A., Miss Faithfull read a paper 'On the Influence of Working Men's Clubs on their Homes'; Mr. A. Baruchson read a paper 'On the Manufacture of Beet-root Sugar'; Mr. G. Smith 'On the Employment of Children in Brick and Tile-making'; and Mr. Macfie, M.P., 'On the In-

ternational Unit.—Section B, 'The Diagnosis and Treatment of Pauperism,' by Mr. Lampert; 'The Province of Local Opinion in respect to the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors,' by the Rev. Dawson Burns; 'The Liquor Traffic,' by Mr. W. Levett; and 'Sunday Closing of Public Houses,' by the Rev. Mr. Matthews. A discussion followed, chiefly supported by gentlemen connected with the Temperance Movement.

In the afternoon the principal members of the Association again went on an excursion down the Tyne,—this time to the very extensive works of the Messrs. Palmer, to witness the launch of the iron-plated Triumph, 3,693 tons burthen, built for Her Majesty's Government. The launch was successfully accomplished, and the company, which was very large, was afterwards magnificently entertained at luncheon. In the evening there was a *Soirée* in the Central Exchange News Room.

WEDNESDAY.

Wednesday was the last day of the Congress, and as early as 9.30 A.M. the Council met to hear the Report from the General Secretary, and transact business. The reason of choosing this unusually early hour was, that the Duke of Northumberland had intimated that on that day he would throw open Alnwick Castle to all members of the Association, and had issued a certain number of cards for luncheon, and the train conveying visitors was to start at noon.—The Mayor of Leeds attended the Council as a deputation, to request that the next meeting of the Association should be in that town; and it was also made known that a similar invitation had been received from Plymouth. After some discussion, it was unanimously decided to accept the invitation from Leeds, and that Plymouth should have the preference in 1872, should it then be inclined to renew its invitation. The other business transacted was altogether of a routine nature; and the Council Meeting was followed by a General Meeting of members, to which the same remark applies.

At half-past twelve o'clock a special train conveyed an immense number of visitors to Alnwick, which was reached about two. Dr. Bruce was again to the fore, and most obligingly conducted the crowd of guests around the Castle and grounds, explaining all points of interest as he went along. The enjoyment of the excursion was, however, altogether destroyed by a most unpleasant incident. A certain number of tickets had been issued for the luncheon at the Castle, and these had been, as was natural, sent to the principal ladies and gentlemen of the Association. When accordingly the guests were summoned by sound of trumpet to the repast, the possessors of these hurried towards the Guest Hall. But here a most extraordinary scene awaited them; Dr. Bruce, who erewhile had been seen discoursing pleasantly on antiquities, was found to be mounted on a chair, performing a very different, and we should suppose far more irksome, task. He was directed by the Duke of Northumberland, he said, to inform the Association that it was not his hospitality of which they were about to partake, but that of the Local Committee in Newcastle, by his permission; and that, moreover, His Grace objected to the company of ladies! His Grace further requested that the guests on their entrance would so distribute themselves that only a few very distinguished persons should sit near him, as he evidently had no stomach for the rest. Hereupon occurred a scene of clamour and tumult which it is difficult to call by so mild a term as disgraceful. Most gentlemen present felt bitterly the insult offered to the ladies, and one gentleman mounting boldly the kitchen chair which had served as the rostrum for Dr. Bruce, declared that he would accept no hospitality on such terms, and requested the Association to emigrate *en masse* to the nearest public-house. It is more creditable to the common sense of that body than to its gallantry that it refused this invitation; but it may be doubted if it will seek so great a personage as the Duke of Northumberland for its President again.

This was the closing scene of the Social Science Congress of 1870; and viewing its proceedings as a whole it was not an inapt termination. There is

no disguising the fact that the meeting did not at all fulfil the anticipations which were formed of it. No doubt this was in a great measure owing to the excitement of the portentous events now going forward in Continental Europe, which fills every one's mind, and is such a painful commentary on the tenets of social reformers; but it was also certainly owing to the Newcastle people in particular, who do not seem to have come forward in the manner they were expected, or to have received the Association with that cordiality and warmth which it has often experienced in other towns. The discussions were unusually dull and spiritless, the Sections unusually ill attended, while the invitations and excursions were singularly mismanaged from the first. One great advantage it had over other Congresses was in the splendid reports of its proceedings in the local press, which were really amazingly full and accurate. In other respects it will not count either amongst the most successful or the most agreeable meetings of the Social Science Association. The number of tickets sold did not altogether exceed 900.

Science Gossip.

WE are compelled to defer the conclusion of our report of the proceedings of the British Association till next week.

It is a noteworthy sign of the times that the Chancellor of each of our two Universities has offered to pay the cost of building a laboratory, to be used for experiments in physical science. In this fact the advocates of a larger infusion of science into the curriculum at Oxford and Cambridge will find a recognition of their opinions; and we congratulate those two ancient seats of learning on this handsome addition to their appliances for teaching. It will be their own fault if they do not take the lead in physical science as in classics and mathematics.

WANTED—two good chemists! These few words embody the impression made on many minds by the recent death of Dr. Miller and Dr. Matthiessen. Where are successors for those two able chemists to be found? Good chemists—that is, men who can search into the philosophy of the science, and draw out principles—are rare in the present day; and still rarer are the signs of rising men of the right sort in the ranks of aspirants. If all be true that we hear, what is wanted is, not greater facilities for chemical education, but a spirit of subordination, and a real desire to learn on the part of so-called students.

AMONG Messrs. Chapman & Hall's forthcoming scientific publications are included 'A History of Animal Plagues,' by Mr. G. Fleming, R.E.; 'The Earth: being a Description of the Globe,' by M. Elisée Reclus, and 'The Intelligence and Perfectibility of Animals,' by Mrs. G. Leroy.

A NEW theory about Malaria, founded on observations made in several parts of India, has been originated by Dr. Oldham, an Indian surgeon, and a work on the subject will shortly be published.

A METHOD of preserving water from the poisonous action of lead pipes has been invented by Mr. Haines, C.E. It consists in lining the lead pipe with another of tin, and the two are so thoroughly united that, however much the pipe is bent, they do not separate.

THE Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers publish a list of subjects on which they invite communications during the Session 1870-71. For approved original communications the Council will award the Premiums arising out of special funds devoted for the purpose. The list of members of the Institution, corrected to the 1st inst., includes 16 honorary members, 699 members, 994 associates and 176 students. During the last three months, the deaths have been recorded of three members, Messrs. Braithwaite, Dobson and Provis, and of five associates, Sir J. Thwaites, Lieut-Col. Hovenden, R.E., and Messrs. Gammon, Houghton and Townsend; while one student has been permitted to withdraw.

Two expeditions have arrived from the United States, to observe the eclipse of the sun, which will be visible next month from the south of Europe and Northern Africa. One of these expeditions is undertaken by the Naval Observatory at Washington, the other by the United States Coast Survey; and as they are well equipped with instruments, and include some of the ablest astronomers and physicists in the States (Peirce, Hall, Newcomb, Winlock, Pickering, and others), we may anticipate that, if the weather prove favourable, the phenomena of the eclipse will be satisfactorily observed. Parties of observers, as we have already mentioned, are to go out from this country; hence, should there be anything further to be noted or discovered in the constitution of the sun, it will, doubtless, be accomplished on the coming occasion.

A SERIES of experiments, with a view to ascertaining some less expensive mode of casing submarine cables than that at present employed, have been made by Mr. B. C. Molloy.

FINE ARTS

GUSTAVE DORÉ.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond Street.—EXHIBITION of PICTURES, including 'Christian Martyrs,' 'Monastery,' 'Triumph of Christianity,' 'Francesca de Rimini,' at the New Gallery.—OPEN from Ten till Six. Gas at dusk.—Admission, 1s.

OLD BOND STREET GALLERY.—WINTER EXHIBITION.

THIS is one of a large but not very valuable class of exhibitions which strive to exist permanently; they serve to introduce one or two able contributors to the public, and in a few years—such has been the rule, if it is not the law of their existence—cease to be, leaving debts of more than one sort to be paid in respect of disappointed hopes and other troubles. Of scores of such attempts, those which were promoted by the Academy and Water-Colour Societies are all which can be said to have established themselves for any length of time. The Dudley Gallery promises well, and deserves to have a long career on account of its having found, so to say, a place to fill, and having filled it fairly enough. With so much of success as the Dudley Gallery has achieved have come about certain shiftings of its stand-point and character, the fortunes of which have yet to be tested. The gathering now before us originated in a protest against the Royal Academy, and took effect on the destruction of the fondly-nursed hopes of the "outsiders"; hopes which flattered many that the pictures of each man, if not, as was desired, of the whole discontented body, would be admitted to the galleries of Burlington House. When it turned out that the Academicians did not intend to reduce the standard for the great gathering of the year, for such would have been the effect of the much-desired increase of admissions, a great outcry arose, and the Old Bond Street Gallery was started, with many hopes and pretensions. We believe this is the third, if not the fourth, collection of pictures in the "Gallery," and we are convinced that it is somewhat superior in value to more than one of its forerunners. This is due rather to a decrease of unfortunate than an increase of fortunate elements; but, however desirable it may be to have an opponent to the Royal Academy, it is but too evident that no successful one will arise here or in that other section of the protesting association which, under another name and in the same street, illustrates the weakness of the new body by a secession from it before the protest had been thrice repeated. To us it seems that this division in the camp is an apparent victory for the Royal Academy, but a real misfortune for that enviably prosperous society. On the whole, however, nothing could have turned out better for the Academy, as an exhibiting body at least, than the primary result of the appeal against its selections and hangings of pictures. So far as appeared from the first Exhibition, it had been wise to reject ninety-nine out of a hundred of the pictures which mutely declared against their exclusion from Burlington House. It was clear also that kindness to all concerned had been employed by endeavouring to keep such works out of sight, or, at any rate, refusing to

them the merit-mark of the Academy. We think that merit-mark, so far from being ungenerously withheld, is most injudiciously lavished upon at least 700 out of the 1,200 and odd works of art, which annually produce, according to their quality, good or bad effects on the taste of the public in Burlington House. Five hundred good works of art were never yet produced in any country in a single year: it will be long before so many are to be had in England which will gratify ordinary good taste, much less satisfy critical requirements. If the Academical standard were raised, so as to exclude all works that are only tolerable and not excellent, the materials for the minor exhibitions would, much to the advantage of their visitors, be richer in merit than they are. There is, say the public and the critics, an evil, which is only too apparent in all gatherings of the class represented by the present: an evil that seems to work thus:—there are always, so far as our experience goes, one or two really capable painters whose abilities sustain and give character to these gatherings; the other contributors are, generally speaking, absolutely and abjectly incapable of anything better than forming a sort of pitiful court for these capables, who, having the standard of their adulators for ever, and in time exclusively, before their eyes, often sink step by step, until they are hardly to be distinguished from their worshippers. Some excellent artists have been thus ruined. In a reverse direction, exhibitions with low standards are injurious to young men, who not only reap small and immediate profits from crude works and juvenile efforts, but pause when their studies are immature, and remain tyros until their time is fled, all for the want of the spurs of emulation and necessity.

The aspect of this collection is poor: the works are generally crude and tame, yet there is less vulgarity and less downright stupidity here than on former occasions; decadence is, in more than one case, marked on the works of those abler painters who need the stimulus of competition, such as they have not here. Of all things else, and this is the ruling, almost constantly present incident of such shows, no one seems to improve. Nothing can be more significant, few things more disappointing than this.

We note the more attractive pictures in this Exhibition in their order on the walls, grouping each artist's works. In *Travelling in the Winter: Scene in the West Highlands* (9), by Mr. C. Jones, cattle and sheep in snow are represented with much spirit and skill, which are marred to the eye by excess of paint and the consequent opacity and crudity of the workmanship. With added refinement a much better picture would have been produced.—Mr. C. Lidderdale is a very clever painter, endowed with unusual pathetic power, considerable sense of beauty in nature, and a large share of taste in treating his subjects. He has done better than in *A Gleaner* (27),—a prettily treated female figure, which recalls the manner of Mr. Hook. Although the sentiment of this design is rather trite, it was worthy of greater care than the painter has vouchsafed. The same artist contributes several sketches—we cannot give them a higher title—with like qualities to those of the above.—*The Pallas Refitting at Devonport* (28) is one of Mr. H. T. Dawson's numerous harbour scenes. This artist has what we think, referring to his father's rare faculty in that respect, great skill in dealing with skies; but care would greatly benefit his contributions here and elsewhere: he is felicitous in composing the elements of his designs and in treating the natural effects of his subjects, and thus never fails to produce pleasant pictures, which would be more valuable than they are if they did not exceed in paintiness. See *Cremel, Dorsetshire* (33), and *The Guard Ship at Devonport* (60), by the same. The last-named work is probably the best of the three in question: it looks, with all its brilliancy, a little blackish in the shadows. This may be allowed, to a great extent, on our recognizing the atmospheric effect which is aimed at. The whole is full of light and variety of incidents; we do not understand why a war-ship in port is represented with the

muzzles of her guns "run out," as if she were going into action. The hulls and rigging are, considering the small size of the picture, capably drawn.

Although rather coarse, the colour of Mr. F. H. Potter's *Laziness* (31) is commendable.—Mr. F. Smallfield has a capital little sketch of a country hedge, with cottages: on the former hang some large pieces of linen: *Autolykus* (36) is a little flimsy, but is bright, broad, and very pleasing in colour. *Evening's Veil* (178), by the same,—trees, distant houses, an undulating meadow, over the surface of which striae of evening vapours, not a mist, float and seem to drift on the wind,—lacks solidity, such as is derivable from elaboration, but it evinces delicate taste and great feeling for nature; it has brightness and skilful painting, but is only too rich in the results of dexterity rather than learning.—One of the most attractive painters of merely effective, unsound pictures is Mr. W. L. Wyllie, whose works are legion. He has a certain sense of the pathos of a landscape, a sense which was, perhaps, originally fine, but is now perverted by eagerness to produce the look of much, at the price of little labour, and degraded by coarse efforts to seem more powerful than nature permits the painter to be; nevertheless, so much remains that ought to be restrained, chastened and cultivated, that one cannot refrain from regretting the faithlessness of the painter to himself. *Napoleon's Ruined Harbour at Ambleuse* (52) shows Mr. Wyllie's pathos, tact in expression, considerable technical skill, and ability to be effectively suggestive, in a dashing and taking way. The scene is a narrow creek in a sandy coast, flanked at one place by stark and grey lines of tumbling piles which lean at all angles to the shore; the tide is out; a few dingy fishing-boats lie aground, and look as if they will hardly float, even when the sea returns to the wasted creek. *The South Foreland* (152), the high chalk rampart rising perpendicularly to the sea, the lighthouse with its lantern peering over the edges like the eye of a watchful giant, the sky of a wild evening. All here is flimsy, yet well conceived; crude, coarsely wrought; and so far vicious as it is pretentious.—*On the Conway* (68), by Mr. H. Dawson, the vista of a wide and winding valley, with a richly broken sky and many veils of shadow falling from it, is admirably painted, and only not quite worthy of the author as it exceeds in paint, and is imperfect in handling. Nevertheless, this is an artist's work, although it should have been adapted to a higher standard. By the same, but rather inferior, is *Conway Castle* (30). Better than the last is *Pir Trees at Thorpe* (211); least excellent is *Morecambe Bay* (210).—A very interesting but excessively hard picture is Mr. W. Shoubridge's *Ancient Rome* (155), moonlight, with the most opaque of black shadows on the Forum.—Mr. T. Dalziel's *Feeding Pigeons* (200), with some uncouthness of drawing, has much good colour, and is highly commendable for tone.—The modern master of humour, as expressed in animal grotesques, that is, Mr. E. Griset, is, fortunately for us, fairly represented here by *The Rat-Catchers* (209), prowling owls; most laughably suggestive of night-watchers of no good character.—With large demerits in respect to execution and composition, feeble painting and a generally weak aspect, Miss Jane Edwards's *Sending a Reply* (213), a consultation about a letter, is worthy of a glance, on account of the painter's success in giving quiet, homely and genial expressions to the faces of a very commonplace production.—Mr. F. M. Alldridge will do well to put his undeniable abilities to more severe tests, and aim at less pretentious results than those of *Gladys* (266)—the head and bust of a (supposed) British youth. This artist seems to aim at beginning exactly where he should seek to end, a by no means promising course of practice.—Having less to lose, Miss E. Alldridge, who is evidently inspired by the author of 'Gladys,' requires a less stringent warning than the latter. *Zosine* (342), by the lady, is very nearly as good as 'Gladys': so much the worse, one must say, for the painter of 'Gladys.'

A finely-drawn cartoon of an *Ancient Bard*,

by Maclise, hangs in the entrance-room here. It is a study for part of one of the great artist's best-known pictures.

THE WOODBURN SALE.

WE have received a letter from Mr. J. C. Robinson, that is too long for us to print. We have endeavoured to extract Mr. Robinson's complaints from the midst of much irrelevant matter.

"Having been absent from London, I have only just seen the review of my work on the Oxford drawings of Michel Angelo and Raffaello, in the *Athenæum* of Aug. 27. Your reviewer has therein impugned the correctness of my account of the dispersion of the residue of the Lawrence Collections at the Woodburn sale in 1860. He says that in order to supply a 'sensational climax,' I have made assertions in reference to the acquisitions made at that sale for the British Museum, 'which affect living as well as deceased public servants, and yet are liable to dispute both as to their letter and spirit.'... Your reviewer gives what he considers to be a detailed list of the authentic drawings of Raffaello and Michel Angelo, purchased by the British Museum at the Woodburn sale.... This short list of fourteen drawings is quite untrustworthy; it includes drawings, which were not purchased by the British Museum at the Woodburn sale, and others of dubious authenticity.... 'The first idea of the Massacre of the Innocents, by Raffaello, formed no part of the Woodburn sale collections, but it was purchased by the Museum at an earlier period,—at the sale of Professor Johnston, or Oxloru:'

"In the next place, respecting the No. 6,—drawings by Michel Angelo,—'Study for the figure of Lazarus in the picture of Sebastian del Piombo': this drawing again was not acquired by the British Museum authorities at the Woodburn sale; it was, in fact, together with another study of equal value for the same great work, purchased a short time afterwards, from the late Mr. Faber, the well-known dealer, who did, for a very small sum, acquire both of them at the sale; and I have to inform your reviewer, that I myself was the cause of these two drawings having been ultimately purchased by the Museum from Mr. Faber; and I say moreover, that they were paid for out of the unexpended balance of the special grant of 2,500*l.*... 'The Noble Head of Timoteo della Vite,' from the Antaldi collection, your reviewer describes as 'a most superb cartoon, rather larger than the life, and probably the finest of its kind in existence.' This was thought by the Museum authorities to be the chief treasure of the Woodburn collection, and they paid a higher price for it than for any other specimen, namely, the respectable sum of 336*l.* Nevertheless, in spite of the undoubted excellence of this drawing as a work of art, I had at the time serious doubts as to its authenticity: in other words, I was unable to perceive in it sufficient evidence of the hand of Raffaello, and I did not keep those doubts to myself. I have now to offer conclusive proof of the correctness of my impression. If your reviewer will refer to the ancient catalogue of the Antaldi collection, printed for the first time in the appendix to my work (p. 344, No. 14), he will there find this drawing circumstantially, and without doubt correctly, described as the *portrait of Timoteo, by himself*.... In regard to the 'sensational climax' in his article, in which he states in direct contradiction to me, 'that no money—not a farthing—was returned to the Treasury as an unexpended balance,' if he means by this to assert that the entire sum of 2,500*l.* was actually expended, to the last farthing at the sale, I reply that *such was not the case*. If, on the other hand, his assertion is to be construed only in its strictly literal sense, it is a mere quibble. Whether the balance which remained was returned to the Treasury or otherwise appropriated, is entirely immaterial to the issue. Official rule usually requires the return of such balances, and I have presumed that the rule was followed in this instance."

* * Mr. Robinson is hard to please: of fourteen drawings cited by us he selects three examples

from those among purchases for the British Museum which we named, in order to show that the authorities of that institution were not so black as he painted them in a book on Drawings at Oxford. He says nothing about 130 other examples which many think desirable acquisitions to the Museum. Having gone out of his way to attack others, his letter shows that he is angry when his own assertions are questioned. Speaking of purchases for the nation on a very important occasion, he omitted to state how narrow were the means of those whom he assailed, because they did not act according to his lights. 2,500*l.*, the sum of the "special grant," could not go far when dealers as acute as Mr. Robinson were contesting for prizes as eagerly as, probably, he was contesting. The difficulty was, we suppose, to buy only what was required,—a difficulty immensely increased by the limited means at command, and the impossibility of knowing beforehand what the examples that were wished for would fetch. No one better than our Correspondent can tell what consideration is due in such cases even to dealers,—how much more to officials, who cannot sell again! Apart, nevertheless, from his assertions, we do not think the late Keeper of the Prints needs many apologies in this matter.

Of the three cases here cited against us, we stand corrected as to 'The Massacre of the Innocents': noting it in a list of Museum purchases in 1860, and knowing that, like other Woodburn drawings, it belonged to Lawrence, we overlooked the fact that it had intermediately been in the hands of Prof. Johnston. Our Correspondent is however in error in positively asserting that the 'Lazarus' was "paid for out of the unexpended balance of the 'special grant'"; it was bought, as the records of the British Museum attest, with part of the annual grant for 1860. As to the portrait of T. Della Vite, Mr. Robinson's complaint is beside the question. The opinions of Lawrence, Woodburn and others of the present and past times deserve high consideration, notwithstanding the Catalogue quoted by our Correspondent. Until that Catalogue, whatever it may be worth, was produced, he had no better than a personal opinion, not accepted at the time, and hard to receive now, as to the authorship of this superb drawing, which differs vastly from works ordinarily attributed to T. Della Vite. Universally accepted as a Raphael, the representatives of the Museum did well to buy this treasure; and although it stood on its own merits alone, might wisely have given twice the price they gave for it.

In the climax to Mr. Robinson's introduction, referred to above, he declared, "a large proportion of incomparable drawings of (sic) M. Angelo and Raffaello (specimens equal, if not superior, in importance to those actually acquired) passed into the hands of private collectors at little more than nominal prices, whilst after the sale a sum of several hundred pounds, sufficient to have purchased them twice over, was actually returned to the Treasury as an unexpended balance." The Italics are ours: the facts are these. Of the 2,500*l.* in question, 2,273*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* was spent for the Museum at the Woodburn sale. As the difference between these sums was never drawn from the Treasury it could not be returned. One cannot tell what is meant above by "a large proportion"; but the reader may guess how far the 200 and odd pounds would have gone in the purchase of those "incomparable drawings" which Mr. Robinson so much, and doubtless so wisely, laments. How far the bald fact that Mr. Carpenter, late Keeper of the Prints, did not spend this sum in the performance of a very difficult task justifies the stringent and sensational climax of Mr. Robinson's introduction to a book on another subject we leave to our Correspondent's cooler and more kindly thoughts.

Fine-Art Gossip.

THE appointment vacant in the British Museum on the resignation of Mr. Vaux will, probably, not be filled up until a few weeks have elapsed, and a fuller meeting of Trustees can take place than is now attainable.

MR. LEIGHTON has returned to London, much improved in health.

THE first volume of the Catalogue of Prints and Drawings in the British Museum, prepared in the Print Room, has been published by order of the Trustees. It deals with political and personal satires. It will be remembered that the Trustees bought the unrivalled collection of satirical prints made by Mr. Hawkins, and known everywhere by his name; this comprised from 8,000 to 9,000 works, and was accompanied by a large series of MS. notes. The Trustees determined to unite the Hawkins Collection with similar examples in their charge, and to catalogue the whole. Accordingly, more than 35,000 tracts and broadsides have been examined, including that vast mass of political publications of the seventeenth century, called "the King's Tracts," the bulk of which was brought together by Thomason the bookseller, of St. Paul's Churchyard. These yielded important and curious illustrations, by means of which the Catalogue has been greatly enriched, as also by the employment of extracts from the un-illustrated not less than the illustrated texts wherein they cast light on the Satires. Besides this field of research, hitherto but very imperfectly explored, many thousands of ballads, comprised in the Roxburghe, Luttrell, Bagford, and other series, furnished valuable pictorial and literary additions. Further, a great many books were laid under contribution. The volume in question deals with 1,240 works, dating from circa 1320, to the coronation of William and Mary, April 11th, 1689. Of these not fewer than 1,100 were not in the Hawkins Collection, or previously described. They refer to the early Reformers, the treasons and secret histories of the times of Elizabeth and James the First; the moral satires of those and later days, satiric medals with many themes, Gunpowder Plot, the Spanish Armada, the patentees and monopolists, Laud, his victims and colleagues, the Civil Wars, the Jesuits, protesting bishops, clergy, Quakers, and other sectaries, the hangmen, ecclesiastical courts, Parliament, Protectors, Popish and Meal Tub Plots, Father Petre, the expulsion of James the Second, &c. The literary illustrations consist of copious extracts from little-known and extremely curious texts in prose, and frequently ballads, which are given at length, and other forms of verse. The second volume is in progress.

A Correspondent writes:—

"Salisbury, October 11, 1870.

"I have two portraits—the heads four inches in length—so cleverly drawn in hard coloured chalks, that for some time I took them to be early drawings by Sir Thomas Lawrence. But, on taking the frames down to be cleaned, I found on the back-board the inscription, 'W. Lane, delt. 1799. Hamilton St., Piccadilly.' I should be obliged if any of your readers could give me information respecting this artist.

WALTER F. TIFFIN."

—William Lane, of 130, Pall Mall, afterwards of 16, Hamilton Street, and 29, Duke Street, Piccadilly, was, for many years, a very fashionable and popular artist of portraits, who contributed to the Royal Academy Exhibition during a period of not fewer than thirty-five years, the greater part of his professional life from 1780 to 1815; he died, we believe, about 1820. In the year to which Mr. Tiffin refers this artist exhibited portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Walpole; in 1801 so many as six works. Primarily, his productions were cameos, next, portraits in crayons, &c.

MUSIC

THE BEETHOVEN CONCERTS.

AFTER the Symphonies in c (No. 1, Op. 21) and in d (No. 2, Op. 36), the 'Eroica,' in e flat (No. 3, Op. 55), comes upon the ear with a force and grandeur which show that Beethoven is himself in might and majesty. In the second work is foreshadowed the emancipation from all previous schools and conventions; in the third is the evidence of the stately presence of the giant of the orchestra. It

is of little moment in these days to know that the composer's conception of this Heroic Symphony was to celebrate the advent of a Republican Consul of France: Beethoven lived long enough to regret the dedication to the First Napoleon. The third symphony will stand as the real starting-point of originality from a musical master-mind. He was no longer an imitator; he ceased to be a servile copyist of composers before him; he asserted his individuality; he developed his characteristics; he became the original tone-master for all ages in the sound-world of picturesque and powerful instrumentation. In this funeral oration—for such it is—the profound pathos of the themes, and their melodious imagery, move the heart; the colossal combinations of the harmonies with the varied surprises in each movement are soul-stirring. In the opening (the *allegro con brio*) there is restless energy and almost wild excitement, as if the composer had been bursting the bonds of long self-restraint by rigid adherence to the previously accepted canons of symphonic writing. Then, having, in the opening movement, shown that he had abandoned previous models,—that he was beyond the routine of finality as declared by previous purists,—the composer gave vent to his impulses, and, in the death-march, infused that gloomy grandeur and deep despair, the traces of which are to be found in all his after-productions. The *Scherzo*, if the term be accepted in its ordinary sense—that of vivacious notation—would be a misnomer for the third movement of the 'Eroica'; for amidst the most eccentric evolutions of the instruments, there is a sadness which dominates. The *finale* of this wondrous work is a glorification of the hero who has been interred. Elevated in its eulogistic strains, it is touching and poetic in turn, and yet irresistible in its fiery impetuosity. Herr Manns' phalanx of executants seemed to be exhausted with their efforts to do justice to the Symphony; for the execution of the accompaniments to the subsequent pieces was but slovenly,—the dreary 'Genoveva' Overture excepted, as Schumann is always well nursed at the Crystal Palace. The programme opened with the brilliant 'Prometheus,' a ballet overture (Op. 43) of Beethoven, which, although one of his earliest written preludes, preserves a position in concert-schemes. Signor Bottesini's re-appearance was warmly welcomed, and he played, with marvellous ease and finish, on his unwieldy instrument his 'Lucia' Fantasia. There were the returns of two singers to this country, in Madame Fiorentini, formerly *prima donna* at Her Majesty's Theatre, and Signor Delle Sedie, the baritone. The latter, with little voice, has a perfect method of singing; and the former, with much voice, has a very defective style.

Musical Gossip.

THE programme for a subscription for twenty-four nights of operatic performances at Covent Garden Theatre, to commence on the 31st inst., promises that "in addition to the usual repertoire," four of Meyerbeer's works ('Roberto,' the 'Huguenots,' the 'Prophète' and 'Dinorah'), three by Mozart ('Il Flauto Magico,' 'Nozze di Figaro' and 'Don Giovanni'), Beethoven's 'Fidelio,' Cherubini's 'Medea,' Weber's 'Oberon,' Rossini's 'Semiramide,' Donizetti's 'Lucrezia Borgia,' and Verdi's 'Macbeth' will be performed. The novelty for London in the list is the last-mentioned opera, which has been promised for years by divers impresarios. 'Macbeth' has been given in the provinces, with Madame Viardot as *Lady Macbeth*; and Mdlle. Tietjens, with Signor Cotogni as the *Thane*, will be the principals in the cast. Besides these two artists, Mr. Mapleson, who is the impresario of the short season, supplies the names of Fräulein Murska, Signora Sinico and Madame Trebelli Bettini, singers in the front rank, besides Signora Scalchi, the contralto, and Mdlle. Bauermeister. The *débuts* of two vocalists new to this country are specified as one French and the other German, the former Mdlle. Léon Duval of the Lyrique and Opéra Comique, now closed, of

Paris, and the latter Mdle. Rosa Hannenberg, whose antecedents are not mentioned. The tenors mentioned are Signor Fancelli, who sang formerly at the Royal Italian Opera, and has been since practising in Italy, Signori Bettini and Rinaldini, from Drury Lane, and Mr. W. Morgan, the English tenor. The basses and baritones comprise Signori Foli, Ciampi, Caravoglia, Casaboni, Tagliafico, Antonucci, Cotogni. It is intimated that the *troupe* may be further strengthened by important additions. There will be four representations each week, to direct which the services of two conductors, Signori Arditì and Bevuani, have been secured, who, assuming there is a fair division of the duty, will have twelve nights each of arduous labours. The stage management, the ballets, the band, and the chorus, will be, according to the prospectus, the Royal Italian Opera staff of last season.

WALLACE'S 'Maritana' was revived at the Crystal Palace this week; the chief characters being sustained by Miss Edith Wynne, Miss M. Leslie, Messrs. Perren, Connell, Cotte, Fox, Brittain Wright, &c. The best work of the composer, 'The Amber Witch,' might be exhumed with a fair chance of popular favour, if well executed.

THE concerts for the Workmen's International Exhibition, at the Islington Agricultural Hall, change from sacred to secular music very rapidly: one day one of Handel's oratorios is given; the next, Rossini's 'Stabat Mater'; but the primary attraction is evidently what is announced as 'The Miserere, or Prison and Tower scene from 'The Gipsy's Vengeance' ('Il Trovatore'),' which is presented in a quasi-theatrical form, accompanied by a pianoforte and band of harps.

THE Russian gentleman, erroneously described in the newspapers by the name of Foda, and as having acted as steward to Mr. Strode, the owner of Camden Place, Chislehurst, where the Empress of the French is now residing, who was killed last Saturday by a fall from his phaeton, was a tenor of note some years since. He had sung on the lyric stage in many countries, and was for a short time engaged at Drury Lane Theatre during the opera days of Mr. Bunn. Signor Foedor—for such is the right name—had a fine chest voice, and was a good musician. Although he acted as agent for Mr. Strode at Chislehurst, he was regarded as a friend, and gave lessons in singing in the neighbourhood of Chislehurst. His untimely death will be much regretted by a large circle of friends and admirers of his talents; for he was an artist of varied attainments.

At the Königliches Opernhaus, Berlin, a new three-act occasional opera, called the 'Zieten-Husaren,' has been produced; the libretto by T. Rehbaum and Bernhard Scholz, and the music by the latter. It is a comic opera; the period about 1762, during the Seven Years' War. Frau Maltingen had the chief character, and Frau Harriers-Wippert, Fräulein Lehmann, Herr Woronsky (tenor), Herr Fricke and Herr Salamon (bass), and Herr Betz (baritone) were included in the cast. The music is of a martial character—somewhat noisy; but Scholz's score is not likely to travel beyond the Prussian capital. Offenbach's 'Banditen' is attracting audiences to the Friedrich-Wilhelmstädtischen Theatre.

MADAME KRAUSS, of the Italian Opera House in Paris, has been engaged for La Scala, at Milan.

THE Leipzig Gewandhaus Concerts were commenced on the 7th inst. with Haydn's Oxford Symphony and Beethoven's in A (No. 7). Herr Kapellmeister Reinecke played Mozart's Pianoforte Concerto in A. Frau Peschka-Leutner was the vocalist.

FRAU WILT, who sang at the Royal Italian Opera as Madame Vilda, is *prima donna* at Vienna. Herr Von Doppler's new four-act opera 'Judith' will be produced next month. The part of the heroine to be sung by Frau Friedrich-Materna; Holofernes, by Herr Beck; Joakim, by Dr. Schmidt; Ossias, by Herr Strauss; and Athaniel, by Herr Müller.

MADAME ADELINA PATTI, on her way to St. Petersburg, gave three concerts in Holland: one at

Amsterdam, the second at the Hague, and the other at Rotterdam.

It seems not unlike

Waking wild laughter in the throat of death to speak of any new music in Germany, at the present time, save that of the camp, or such songs as a Körner *redivivus*, were such a one to be found, might write for a Weber to set,—had only Germany a second Weber, in place of a Wagner; yet the *Signale* of the 11th ult. is not barren of such promises. A new opera, 'Dornröschen,' by Herr Langret, is announced as finished. At Berlin, they are to have a new opera by Herr Hopfer, on a story from the 'Fritthof's Saga.' But the programme of the coming concerts of the King's Chapel in Dresden takes the lead in announcement. For the coming season are advertised a symphony, 'An des Vaterland,' by Herr Raff; another by Herr Svendsen; a third, by Herr Altrich; a fourth, by Herr Dietrich; a fifth, by Herr Rietz, "for the first time" (how many of these are first performances we cannot undertake to say); also overtures by Herren Reinecke and Bargiel.

THE Abbé Liszt would seem not to have found in Rome that rest or field for occupation which he had expected, since it is now stated that, for the present at least, he intends to divide his year betwixt Weimar and his native country, Hungary.

WE were told the other day that one of Madame Grisi's younger daughters promises to take high rank as a singer, in right of her remarkable natural gifts.

THE original *Florestan* of Beethoven's 'Fidelio,' Herr Roeckel, died only a few days ago, among his own people, at a very advanced age. He was a better musician than singer or actor, but considering the German requisitions of late years, during which charm has been dispensed with on the part of tenors (Herr Niemann making the best recent exception that occurs to recollection), Herr Roeckel was "up to the mark"—not more ungraceful and throaty than the first *Florestan* heard in London, Herr Haitzinger. What a musical period does a life so protracted represent, almost the greatest operatic period that the world has ever seen! The day of great composers seems all but passed; for those, at least, who do not bow to and worship Herr Wagner. The only two left who may be said now to make a European stand are Signor Verdi and M. Gounod; and where are to be found the tenors who can sing such music as Mozart gave to his *Don Ottavio* and *Belmonte*? The prospect, as regards men, is at best somewhat dreary.

THE Italian Opera season has commenced in Moscow. The company comprises Madame Artôt-Padilla, the Sisters Marchisio, Madame Volpini, Mdle. Murska, Madame Trebelli, Madame Witce; Signori Tamberlik, Stanji, Bettini, Marini Rota, Padilla, Steller, Belval, Bossi and Bagagiolo. Signor Gula is conductor.

DRAMA

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

FROM one of the most intractable of M. Sardou's dramas, Mr. Sutherland Edwards has constructed a play that interests the sympathies of an English audience, without shocking its prejudices. Where a task so difficult has been accomplished, too close scrutiny into the means employed appears ungenerous. In the case of 'Fernande' however, the sacrifice that has been made, is too great to be justified even by success. The version of this play produced on Saturday at the St. James's Theatre, is an amusing piece, resting on a basis of absurdity and incoherency. Only on the supposition that the author wilfully misleads his audience and misrepresents his characters, is any form of belief in the story possible. The spectator is compelled to disregard all that is said, to fall back upon the supposition that motives are different from what they appear, and to frame for himself a new theory of the dispositions and relation of the characters. Those who are unable to do this, must regard with bewilderment the vagaries of a

crowd of people, who deny at one moment what they affirm the next, re-affirm and re-deny, until the limits of incomprehensibility are reached. Such is the price of satisfying the requirements of English prudery. Few stories have undergone such vicissitudes as have befallen the tale on which 'Fernande' is based. In its original form, it appears in the 'Jaques le Fataliste' of Diderot, and is the most amusing of the many anecdotes narrated by the most predestinarian of valets, to the most curious of masters. Diderot's work shows how Madame de La Pommeraye, a rich widow, commences to suspect the fidelity of her lover, the Marquis des Arcis. To test him she asks him for a relief from bonds, which she avows are no longer acceptable to her. Her weariness she deplores, though she cannot conquer it. The Marquis, it is needless to say, falls into the trap so ingeniously laid. He accepts his dismissal with unconcealed delight, and candidly avows he has been long sighing for freedom. In order the more readily to work out her schemes of vengeance, Madame de La Pommeraye professes to maintain towards her late lover sentiments of strong friendship and profound respect. She even offers to take charge of his future, and find him a wife worthy of his character and position. Her plans are carefully matured, the result being that on the morning after the marriage of the Marquis to a young and beautiful girl, whose pursuit has occupied him many months, he is waited upon by Madame de La Pommeraye, who informs him her vengeance is complete.

and has now sullied his ancestral name by marrying a woman who has for years been a courtesan. The relentless manner in which this grim revenge is carried out is most striking; the girl and her mother are put for months through a course of training and education, which leaves the poor Marquis no opportunity of discovering any sign of their antecedents. M. Ancelot, the prolific dramatist and Academician, was the first to see the dramatic value of this story. He founded upon it a play which preserved a fair measure of the spirit of the original, a task thoroughly congenial to a writer whose principal occupation was suiting the obscenities of the Regency to the taste of the Restoration. The drama he wrote shared the fate of most of M. Ancelot's productions, and had lapsed into obscurity, when a little attention was recalled to it by the appearance of 'Fernande.' M. Sardou, not more scrupulous than his wont, used the labour of both his predecessors. He, however, altered greatly the motive of the story by making of his heroine a reclaimed character, who believes before her marriage that her husband has known and pardoned her past history. The catastrophe hinges upon a letter she has written to her husband previous to marriage, in which she avows her former shame. This letter, suppressed by Madame de La Pommeraye, re-christened Madame de La Roseraie, becomes in the end the means of obtaining for the young wife a reconciliation with her husband. Tricks of this rather commonplace kind are effective in the hands of M. Sardou, who is indeed exceedingly fond of such devices. In the present instance, the treatment is telling, but the drama with all its force shows a great falling off in breadth and power from the original story. Shortly after its production 'Fernande' was translated by an American, Mr. Daly, who reduced its freedoms within the limits suitable to New York refinement. Mr. Sutherland Edwards has come last, and acting, we are told, under a little pressure from the Censorship, has made the whole as harmless, silly and unmeaning as it can be. Fernande becomes an angel of purity, who has contrived among most dishonouring associations to preserve nobility and virtue that should make her a prize any husband will be fortunate to draw in the matrimonial lottery. Her outcries about her own shame are accordingly so meaningless that the audience is compelled to believe her false or mad, and to assume that her purity is pretended, or her regrets are ravings. The affection of the Marquis for his former mistress becomes, too, a matrimonial engagement, from which he recedes. All meaning is

taken from the vengeance and all sense from the dialogue. No protest against such treatment of a work of art can be too strong. If the subject is unsuited to English tastes let it be altogether thrown aside. But to castrate and dishonour thus a piece in the interest of some supposed morality, reflects discredit upon all concerned with it. That a play like M. Sardou's 'Fernande' should be meddled with by the Censure shows that some strange misinterpretation prevails as to what is immorality in a play, and what are the duties of a censor. 'Fernande' in the French version is not more immoral than 'The Lady of Lyons.' Immorality is not involved in the recognition by a dramatist that intrigues not sanctioned by law have at times been seen, or that a penitent woman may make a wife to an honest man. The English version leaves a nasty taste in the mouth, suggesting uncleannesses which are found not in the piece but in the mind of those who scrutinize it. It is time that this puling prudery should be done away with. Many subjects are treated upon the French stage which we do not wish to see brought before an English public; but the plays in which such subjects are dealt with can at least be left unmolested. This exception being taken, it may be said that the play is still, in a sense, effective. It has strong situations, the force of which was felt, and amusing intrigue, in the progress of which the sympathies of the audience became enlisted. It was tastefully mounted and well acted, and obtained a distinct success. As *Clotilde*, or *Madame de La M... Vezin* had a more intelligent acting than Mrs. Vezin supplied is indeed rare upon the stage. In the scene in which the woman, half mad with rage, draws from the lips of her traitorous lover a jaunty avowal of his perfidy, her performance could not easily be surpassed. The manner in which the passion revealed itself behind the smiling visage, the temporary abandonment to a rage of mortification when the Marquis had left the room, and the immediate resumption of courteous, friendly, and interested bearing upon his unexpected return, were so many triumphs of intellectual interpretation. No side of the character was lost, and the entire impersonation was admirable. Mrs. Wood gave a clever and amusing representation of a woman causelessly jealous of her husband, a rôle in which, in Paris, Mlle. Massin obtained much applause. Mrs. Wood was scarcely a faithful representative of a Parisian lady of rank and breeding, but she was very amusing, and quite natural. Miss Fanny Brough made a pleasing *début* as *Fernande*; Mr. William Farren's picture of *M. Pomerol*, a middle-aged lawyer of considerable astuteness, was effective, and Mr. Lionel Brough gave a highly-coloured representation of an American officer. Other parts were but indifferently supported, Mr. Lin Rayne making an especially weak representative of the *Marquis des Arcis*.

Dramatic Gossip.

THE Adelphi Theatre will re-open this evening with 'The Green Bushes,' in which Madame Celeste will take her farewell of the stage. Madame Celeste will resume her original impersonation of Miami.

A NEW burlesque, by Mr. Arthur Wood, has been produced at the Olympic Theatre. Its subject is the story of 'Paul and Virginia,' which is not very funnily treated. 'Little Em'ly,' Mr. Halliday's version of 'David Copperfield,' has replaced Mr. Tom Taylor's 'Handsome is that Handsome Does,' at the same theatre.

A PLAY bearing the curious title of 'A Rolling Stone sometimes gathers Moss' has been produced at the Victoria Theatre. Its story shows how, amid the varied opportunities of life in the New World, men who have been in England mere outcasts of society may acquire habits of honesty and independence, and even obtain a certain amount of chivalry. The author, Mr. F. Marchant, plays an important part in the piece.

THE Prince of Wales Theatre, Liverpool, will shortly re-open under the management of Mr.

Leslie, the author of 'The Orange Girl,' with a new comedy, in four acts, by Mr. James Albergy. The title of this is, we believe, 'Coquettes.'

MARIE SEEBACH's performance of Schiller's 'Marie Stuart,' at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, New York, appears to be a complete success. A portion of the American press goes into ecstasies over it. Strange to say, the entertainment is not largely patronized by the German population of New York. Wallack's Theatre has opened with 'The Rivals,' Mr. John Brougham playing Sir Lucius O'Trigger. From America we hear also that a version of 'The Mystery of Edwin Drood' has been prepared by Mr. Daly, the translator of 'Fernande'; that Mr. Davenport is the new manager of the Cheshunt Street Theatre; and that Mr. Dominick Murray is still playing in the United States, and made his last appearance in St. Louis.

A NEW tragedy, by Signor Stanislas Morelli, the author of 'Arduino d'Ivrea,' which lately received a prize of a thousand lire from the Minister of Public Instruction, will shortly be brought out at Florence.

ANTIQUARIAN NOTES.

'Hamlet,' act iv. sc. 1.—In this passage we read:
Let Hercules himself do what he may,
The cat will mew, and dog will have his day.

The latter line has become a popular saying, but we are naturally inclined to ask what it means. Why should a dog have a day all to himself, any more than any other four-footed creature? Is not the passage a piece of silly slang, and ought it not to be suppressed, like any other cant phrase that is born in the streets? To harmonize the verse with sense and Shakspeare, a friend has suggested to me that the last word ought to be altered to *boy*. We should then read

The cat will mew, and dog will have his boy.

I have no doubt that Shakspeare wrote it so, and that the word *day* is a misprint, and nonsense. The analogy between the cat's mew and dog's baying is self-evident and intelligible.

NEWTON CROSLAND.

[** This is ingenious, but the original reading seems to be confirmed by the text of the first quarto of 1603, where the reading is "a dog will have a day." It is unlikely the same misprint would occur in both texts.]

"Do you love me, Master?" ('Tempest,' act iv. sc. 1).—We have received another letter on this passage, but as the original text is perfectly intelligible as it stands, it appears hardly worth while to continue the discussion. We gave insertion to Mr. Crosland's conjecture rather on account of its extreme ingenuity than under the impression that it could be sustained.

Spreath.—This word is still used in Dorsetshire and the adjacent counties, to signify roughness and chapping of the lips, cheeks, and hands, when the skin is preternaturally dry and brittle, as in an east wind. In Barnes's 'Glossary of the Dorset Dialect' it is thus defined: "*Sprêthe* (Somersetshire, *spry*; Wiltshire, *spreaze*), to chap—"My lips be a-sprêthed." BEAVER RUKE.

Spreath is commonly used in Somersetshire to describe that rough state of the hands occasioned by cold weather which precedes chapping.

G. J. DE WILDE.

"Cum."—Can any of your readers give information as to the origin or meaning of a syllable used in a way peculiar, I should imagine, to the dialect of this part of the country? I am frequently asked by the children in our National School to supply them with a "threepenny-cum-hymnbook," or a "twopenny-cum-prayerbook." Is this affix (or prefix) common in other counties with which I am not acquainted? HENRY GEARY.

Herne Bay.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—M. A. B.—A. H.—T. S.—M. A. V. (we have no space, unfortunately).—D. T.—S. S.—J. M. K.—B.—J. J.—received.

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